

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL
LINCOLN DINNER
OF THE
REPUBLICAN CLUB
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



MDCCCCI

Dinner
held at the
Waldorf-Astoria
on the
Ninety-second Anniversary
of the Birthday of
Abraham Lincoln,
February 12th, 1901.

PROCEEDINGS
AT
THE FIFTEENTH
ANNUAL LINCOLN DINNER
OF THE
REPUBLICAN
CLUB
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK

CELEBRATED AT WALDORF-ASTORIA THE NINETY-SECOND
ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH, 1901.

NEW YORK
PRESS OF STYLES & CASH, 77 EIGHTH AVENUE
1901

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

EMANCIPATOR

MARTYR

BORN FEBRUARY 12TH, 1809

ADMITTED TO THE BAR 1837

ELECTED TO CONGRESS 1846

ELECTED
SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES, NOVEMBER, 1860

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION
JANUARY 1ST, 1863

RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES, NOVEMBER, 1864

ASSASSINATED APRIL 14TH, 1865

OFFICERS.
—
REPUBLICAN CLUB
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK.

1901.

HENRY E. TREMAIN, PRESIDENT

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Ex-Officio

TOASTS AND SPEAKERS

GEN. HENRY E. TREMAIN, *President.*

GRACE,

REV. GEORGE T. PURVIS, D.D.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

HON. JOHN N. BALDWIN

REPUBLICAN PARTY,

HON. JOSEPH R. BURTON

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS,

HON. WHITELAW REID

THE BUSINESS MAN IN POLITICS,

HON. MARCUS A. HANNA

THE NEW SOUTH,

HON. HUGH GORDON MILLER



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THE LINCOLN DINNER

OF THE

REPUBLICAN CLUB

THE Fifteenth Annual Dinner of the Republican Club of the City of New York was given at Waldorf-Astoria, Tuesday, February 12th, 1901, on the Ninety-Second Anniversary of the Birthday of Abraham Lincoln.

The President of the Club, Gen. Henry E. Tremain, called upon the Rev. George T. Purvis, D.D., to say grace.

ALMIGHTY GOD, our Heavenly Father, grant us Thy grace and Thy blessing and confer Thy benediction upon our beloved land.

We thank Thee for the men whom Thou hast reared up to be the leaders in the way of liberty and righteousness. Most of all we thank Thee for that great man whose name is upon our lips to-night.

Wilt Thou enable us to be good citizens, love justness, walk in the way of right; and may Thy benediction be upon us here to-night and Thy great truth upon our lips, for Christ's sake, Amen.

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS OF GENERAL HENRY E. TREMAIN.

Ladies and Gentlemen :

The honor has fallen upon me to open the exercises of the evening, for Republican athletes always enjoy after-dinner exercise, by welcoming, as I do, in the name of the Republican Club, the distinguished guests and the handsome women [Applause.] who favor us with their presence on this historic occasion. No greater pleasure than to extend this welcome could ever befall the Republican Club. No larger satisfaction could ever come to the little band who for twenty-two years have sought to cultivate in this democratic metropolis a fruitful hotbed of continuous and radical republicanism. [Applause.]

Nor can words emphasize our appreciation of the fact that on these Lincoln anniversaries, whose national observance this Club was foremost in establishing, the President by his Cabinet representatives, Governors, Senators, Legislators of State and nation, jurists, editors, men of commerce, and of all occupations and professions, have come, as you, our guests, have come to-night, from New England, yes, and beyond the Pacific Slope, to join with us in sounding the Lincoln strains of patriotic harmony. [Applause.] Willing ears in every State are listening for the music of your tones to-night, and will be encouraged by your words of eloquent instruction, intensified through Republican stability and Republican progressiveness. The nation always moves forward, not backward. The party that looks only backward will fail to move forward.

But do not mistake me. I am not here to mar the occasion or to test your patience with a speech. I am but the medium

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN N. BALDWIN.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

From the prairies of the Northwestern States, recently swept by the breezes of Republican victory, I salute you! [Applause.]

The work of holding some States steadfast, returning to the fold those that had been lost, and making and keeping all Republican, was accomplished by following the precepts and principles of Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.]

Upon an occasion when Republicans have assembled to commemorate Lincoln's birth, life and services, the tillers of the soil extend the hand of Republican fellowship to the masters of the mart and bid me greet you! [Applause.] I come as a humble but earnest Republican of the rank and file, feelingly alive to the supremacy of Lincolnian principles, to speak briefly of the virtues which guided Lincoln's private and public life, founded the Republican party, and which must be followed in the solution of future problems and the creation of future policies if that party is to long continue.

Abraham Lincoln stands in no need of a vindicator or a eulogist. "His life speaks its own best eulogy." There need be no fear that if these commemorations should cease, Lincoln would sink in public estimation or his deeds be lost in history. He had received the heart homage of the world before the beauties of his character were pointed out by the critical wand of the orator or the subtler insight of the poet. Not, however, until poets cease to sing of love, duty, justice, simplicity, sincerity and truth, will men cease to talk about Lincoln.

The hero worshipper notes carefully the birthtime, place and childhood environment of his idol. We are all familiar with the stressful action through which Lincoln's character was developed and the strange frontier country in which his imagination was unfolded. I believe the cardinal virtues of

this life, that have challenged the world's attention, were simplicity, sincerity and truth [Applause.], and I also believe that the Providence of God ordered and set the scenes of Lincoln's early pilgrimage through life to create, form and fashion these virtues. A family of four, a log cabin, no window, one room and a door. No furniture, but rude logs. No machinery, but an axe. No light, but the flames from burning brushes. No steam, but muscle to rive the rail. No college, but Bible lore, fairy tales and country legends. No art, but the fields and forests. No music, but the song of the lark. No painting, but the sun dipping his golden plumage in the West. [Applause.] It was under these and similar conditions that Abraham Lincoln was born, his character framed, his imagination formed, and his noble and heroic soul entered on life.

Not by birth or opportunity was this man made.

In the strange twilight of the prairies, unheralded and unknown, this grandly simple life began, and yet the whole world has heard the story from his studies by the log-light to the speech at Gettysburg.

In the solitude of the forest, in close communion with nature and nature's God, in the rude, humble toil of the frontiersman, was developed the innate selfhood of the man, the power that touched with the glory of transfiguration that simple, earnest, sincere man, as he uttered the closing appeal of his first inaugural.

To study in libraries, surrounded by works of art and within the hearing of man-made melodies, would have interfered with that necessary, fearless and constant endeavor after truth which made the hand of a rail-splitter pen the Emancipation Proclamation. [Applause.]

We catch a glimpse of the effect of his communion with nature in giving tint or shape to his thoughts, and how vividly he stated a simple truth in his speech before the Republican State Convention of Illinois, in 1856. He said:

“In 1824 the free men of our State, led by Governor Coles, determined that these beautiful groves should never re-echo the dirge of one that has no title to himself. By their resolute determination, the winds that sweep across our broad prairies shall never cool the parched brow, nor shall the unfettered streams that bring joy and gladness to our free soil water the

tired feet of a *slave*; but so long as those heavenly breezes and sparkling streams bless the land, or the groves and their fragrance or their memory remain, the humanity to which they minister shall be forever *free*." [Applause and cries of "Good."]

Simplicity, sincerity and truth—each element necessary to the existence of the other—so early and deeply embedded in his strong and simple nature, always continued to be Lincoln's noblest characteristics. This great triumvirate of power and virtue kept step with his advance, ruled him well, made him the founder of a great party, the deliverer of a nation, and the preserver of a Constitution.

Abraham Lincoln would have the truth, and the truth which he felt to be true.

Truth: that only one of which there are no degrees, but breaks and rents continually; that pillar of the earth, yet a cloudy pillar; that golden and narrow line, which the very powers and virtues that lean upon it bend, which policy and prudence conceal, which kindness and courtesy modify, which courage overshadows with his shield, imagination covers with her wings, and charity dims with her tears. There are some faults, slight in the sight of love; some errors, slight in the estimate of wisdom, but truth forgives no insult and endures no stain. [Applause.]

I venture the suggestion that no man will ever write his history, and entitle it "The True Abraham Lincoln."

Abraham Lincoln! His simplicity and directness in thought, utterance and writing! He began his studies with a wooden shovel for a slate, logs and boards for paper. He died the greatest master of prose ever produced by the English race. [Applause.]

His sincerity! Enslaved by poverty and deprivation, his young, darkly struggling heart longed for freedom. He died the emancipator of a race. [Applause.] His truth! It can be said of him that which cannot be said of any other uninspired man, that some there are who doubt God, but no one the God-likeness of Lincoln!

It is not that Lincoln needs us, but that we need him, that we are met.

There are practical uses of great men, and when they

depart they leave their character and services as public property. The deeds of Abraham Lincoln will live forever. It remains with us and succeeding generations to determine whether his counsels shall prevail, for "the most valuable truths, though known, are useless if not applied."

If certain prophets and philosophers are to be believed, then if we were to detach any arc or segment from the total cycle of human records, we would find that it did not at its beginning promise or prefigure as much of good or evil, happiness or misery, liberty or thralldom, a millennial armistice or an æon of war, than the present course upon which the human race has just started to take its way.

It is said: That this is no longer a government fashioned after the precepts and principles of Abraham Lincoln; that the declaration that "all men are created equal" is unheeded; that Capital and Labor are opposed and uncommunicating; that it is an age of Mammon and Machinery; that manufacturers are gorged with the largess of a plundering tariff; that the existing financial system is a conspiracy against the human race; that imperialism and militarism are the spirit of the times, and that forts are conveniently located so that a standing army can suppress by force discontent among laboring people.

If these conditions do really exist, they put the State in danger, and, if not amended, will destroy it.

If these conditions do not really exist, but by certain peculiar practices, prophecies and platforms are made so to appear to six millions of voters, we have a social anomaly which also bodes peril to the State.

Let us not deceive ourselves. There are social anomalies and phenomena that portend trouble to the Republic, and the party of Abraham Lincoln is morally pledged to an honest investigation as to the cause and the remedy. [Applause.] Recent records show that a party, in its efforts to investigate and solve these questions and difficulties, summoned the expert rather than the eyewitness; consulted with prognosticators rather than the practical; gathered men in swarms, and under the influence of its magnetic leader so charmed them that they were prepared to receive "the stupidest absurdities as axioms of Euclid"; a party whose leader appealed to the sublimest declaration of independence and equality one moment, and the

next to the passions and prejudices of his auditors ; fulminated against certain governmental policies and yet swore before the assessor that under four years of the administration of these self-same policies, his estate was increased sixteen to one and a fraction over ; declared one day that he "did not believe in weighing the dollar against human life and liberty," and the next, weighing his words, shouted "Great is Tammany, and Croker is its Prophet." [Laughter.] And yet the same records show that these schemes, dreams, falsities, abstractions and practices, destitute of everything but proportion in their presentment, received the support and approval of nearly one-half of the voters in this country.

That such a party with such a leader and with just simplicity enough to confuse, just sincerity enough to pretend, and just truth enough to deceive, could thus be sanctioned by so large a proportion of the American people, almost passes belief.

The lustre of Lincoln's name is our inheritance, and if we expect a continuance of the happy consequence of his labors we must drink deep of the spring of his precepts, draw from the copious resources of his wisdom and move up into the radiations of his spirit. [Applause]. Happy for this people, happy for this nation, that "it is a provision in the moral government of the world, to hold out constantly to mankind both the example of virtue for imitation and its precepts for obedience, and the moral constitution of man is never so depraved as to be totally insensible to either."

It should be noted here that Lincoln's life was devoted to the question of slavery and its cognate questions. The paramount issue then was the maintenance of the Government itself—internal regulations were of secondary importance. The great, portentous and momentous questions of finance, tariff, capital and labor, and the policy of acquiring and holding territory without our borders were not present during Lincoln's life, at least in their present proportion. If the proper study of his life has taught us anything, it is that in the solution of these questions Lincoln would have brought to bear the same methods and principles which guided him in the solution of the great problems he so grandly and so successfully met and solved.

Let us not be discouraged. Only search unweariedly for the truth. We must not assume that the power of wealth is the cause of the discontent of the poor, but investigate. The right distribution of wealth cannot be fixed by "swarmery." We need a simpler and finer contrivance. In making laws for the protection of the poor and the incompetent we must not bring about the death of ambition, for ambition is the spring of enterprise, and enterprise the leading spirit of progress. Opportunity must be given to great ability to wield the power of great wealth. There must be protection for the strong as well as the weak, otherwise the arm of enterprise is paralyzed and the power of progress in abeyance. A law which has not justice for the last dollar of the millionaire will have no protection for the orphan's invested pence or the laborer's savings. [Applause]. The best laws are those which in their administration will "leave capital to find its most lucrative course, commodities their fairest price, industry and intelligence their natural reward, idleness and folly their natural punishment, maintaining peace by defending property, by diminishing the price of law and by observing strict economy in every department of the State."

The poor, the discontented and the distressed can safely leave their cause in the hands of those who will endeavor, at least, to determine it according to the principles of Abraham Lincoln—he who worked unselfishly for selfish men, "in whose large heart, with its large bounty, wretchedness found a solace-
ment, and they that were wandering in darkness the light as of a home"; he who stands in crowned sovereignty the simplest, gentlest and noblest of men. [Applause.]

The birth of George Washington was the sign of American freedom; the death of Abraham Lincoln was its consummation. [Applause.] When Washington died part only was free; when Lincoln died there was no slave.

The same spirit of civil liberty that animated Washington in his struggle to make this land free, and Lincoln to make every man free, is to-day moving over the waters of our governmental life. It recognizes no limitations and has no frontiers. It will move as easily and as surely over an ocean as it has over State, treaty and boundary lines. [Applause.]

It may not be in your day or mine; but, as the spirit of

Christianity will some day encompass this earth, so will the spirit of civil liberty enter into the formation of all governments and control of all nations.

In the work of libertyizing this world the American flag will always be seen in the lead. [Applause.] On whatever land the Stars and Stripes are raised it will be for Freedom [Applause.] ; whenever lowered it will be for Honor, and wherever unfurled it will be forever and forever. [Great applause.]

Along with the utterances of Abraham Lincoln I place that of our President, fighting for peace. [Applause.] Aye, a peace-loving ruler in a warring world.

“Peace first; then, with charity for all, establish a government of law, protecting life and property, and occupation for the well-being of all the people who will participate in it under the Stars and Stripes.” [Applause.]

“If these counsels or this work be of men, it will be overthrown, but if it is of God ye will not be able to overthrow it.”

We do not know, but we believe, that Lincoln’s wondrous work was done under a higher guidance than ours ; and it will not be overthrown, because it is of the counsel of the same power which ballasts the constellations while penciling the pink.

We do not know, but we believe, that in his last hour, when “all the faculty of the broken spirit had faded away into inanity—imagination, thought, effort, enjoyment—then, at last, the night flower of belief alone continued to bloom, and refreshed with its perfume his last darkness.”

We do not know, but we believe, that when death’s cold kiss made him dreamless here forever more, instantly he felt the warm touch of the Infinite and became immortal ! [Great applause and prolonged cheers.]

The President :

Gentlemen of the Club : One of our distinguished guests is here against the admonition of his physician. He has traveled to this city since to-day’s adjournment of the Senate, and is obliged to travel all night to-night, and to leave us early, because his presence is required at the Senate in the morning. He is a friend of our Club ; he is a man who has no need of any introduction to the people of the United States ; and he

says that he is not able to be on his feet this evening, when we all know that he is always "on his feet." [Applause.] I am permitted, however, with his consent to have the pleasure of introducing to you Senator Hanna. [Great applause, and three cheers for Senator Hanna.]

ADDRESS OF HON. MARCUS A. HANNA.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Republican Club, and Ladies :

Your Chairman has made my speech, because to-night my speech must necessarily have been an apology. I have unfortunately been a prisoner to that arch-tyrant, rheumatism, and as I could not shake it off, I was obliged to bring it with me or miss this banquet; so, to my imprisonment and discomfort, I brought it along, and that is my reason for declining to come as a guest expected to make a speech.

I noticed that a text had been assigned me, "The Business Man in Politics," and I had thought that perhaps I might entertain an audience a little while in giving in a modest way a little of my own experience. [Applause.] But time forbids, and if I were looking for a better object lesson, in a broader way, I would say that before me is a representation of the business man in politics that cannot be improved on. [Applause.]

Our countrymen are patriotic. The men of America always respond to the bugle call; family ties are broken, material interests are sacrificed, and they listen then only to the call of duty. If so when the country is threatened, why not much more so in our normal condition of peace and happiness? Why then should not the same spirit move the men of America in all circles, in all vocations in life to do their duty to their country, and what higher, nobler duty is there that can call out that sentiment than that they should take part in the public affairs which are the foundation of their development and success? [Applause.] What is there in life that is or should be a higher aim to call from every man the best there is in him than to serve the interests of his country?

In all the walks of business there is always time, and the motive and sentiment is there to devote a portion of time and energy to what we call politics.

Politics is a business, and a serious business; and if there

has ever been an opportunity to demonstrate that fact upon the body politic, we have seen it in the last few years. In the experience that I have had in performing the duty to which I have been called, it has been with pride and satisfaction to me, as well as encouragement, in making that call upon the business men of this country, to have found a ready response with a full appreciation of the needs of the hour ; and let me hope that the experience of the last two campaigns will be an incentive not only for the members of the Republican Club, but for all business men in this great metropolis, the center of our commercial and industrial world, to improve by this object lesson their opportunities in the future. The demonstration that the people of New York saw in the closing days of the last campaign, when thousands and thousands of the business men, the professional men in this great city, marched shoulder to shoulder, hour after hour, in the drizzling rain, was an object lesson that cannot fail to bear fruit.

I am here, my friends of the Republican Club, to-night to express to you the feelings of gratitude and pleasure in being with you on such an occasion, and to tell you personally of my appreciation of the work you have done in the past. I have seen its effect and I know its benefits, and let me at the same time say a few words of encouragement to those of you who, perhaps, for the first time in the last campaign, have taken an active part—that it rests upon such efforts as you have made, and should continue to make, whether national affairs should be governed as they should be governed ; whether the principles which Lincoln stood for, which are the foundation and must be the foundation of our development and prosperity, are to guide us in our lives, whether we are willing to devote a part of that life to this work, which will not only build up the material interests of this country, but which will insure that for all time we are on safe anchorage, and which will be a guarantee of the perpetuity of all those principles which must continue to add to our wealth and development, to make us, as we are now and always must be under such conditions, the greatest nation on the earth.

[Applause.]

The example of business men in public affairs is more far-reaching than any one can appreciate unless he has been in

contact with it continuously. My experience has demonstrated to me the fact that the hope of our future in putting what we call politics upon a higher plane and keeping it there, depends upon whether or not the men who are at the head of the great industrial and commercial interests of this country, who have made everything they have undertaken a success, and who have created all those great institutions which have made us prosperous and great, will understand and appreciate that it is, and should be, a part of their duty and life to give some of their time to politics. [Applause.]

We do not desire, nor do I advocate the doctrine that was preached from the stump in the last two campaigns, of class against class. It is not our purpose, nor should it be, to place ourselves, as business men, upon a plane higher than those who are associated with us. I allude to that great army of workingmen who are the employees of capital, and at the same time are partners in the business. [Applause.] You cannot separate those interests ; they are mutual, and must be so. Numerically they are the greater number, and therefore have the greater influence, which may be for good or bad, as they are made to see which is best and which is not. [Applause.] It is to those who have greater advantages that belong the responsibility of educating and of leading in all these public affairs the men who cannot be expected to work out these problems. If you would have your men and your associates, and those dependent upon you, follow your lead in all these matters, you must demonstrate by your acts that you are interested equally with them. And when the business men of America show by their example that they consider all elements of society which can use an influence for the best interests of the country, if they can demonstrate by their example that they belong to the working classes themselves (for we are all working men), then we will have less fear of the conditions which have been described to-night, we will have less fear as to the results in the coming campaign that the issue should come between Republicanism and Socialism, and that is the drift of the situation. When we feel that all of society are seeking what we desire—good government and development—then we are in a position to feel that we have the right to say : “We will lead only in the direction that you should follow.”

Gentlemen of the Republican Club, I hope that you will prosper in your work and endeavor. I hope you will be steadfast in the desire to do what is the best for the party, your State and the country—place a business man at the head of this great metropolis [Applause.], and let the affairs of New York be conducted on business principles in politics [Applause.], and you will have no need to raise more taxation. Good-night. [Applause.]

The President:

It appears that the Senator is unable to get to the Senate in the morning without the assistance of the Republican Club ; and he says that he has detailed one of its members to see that he gets there ; and that detail has fallen upon your ex-President, my predecessor, the distinguished Senator from New York, Chauncey M. Depew. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

Mr. President and Gentlemen :

I want to say preliminarily that this movement on the part of Senator Hanna and myself is not a shrewd effort for the purpose of getting in advance of other orators who are slated to precede us. [Laughter.] It looks that way, but it isn't. [Laughter.] When I went to see Senator Hanna this morning he was doubled up in a bow knot with muscular rheumatism. He said, "Going to New York is simply impossible"; and the doctor says if he goes he takes his life in his hands. I said, "Hanna, if you go to New York with me, I will take you there and bring you back with that element of monopoly which was used by Bryan and myself in the last campaign—a private car." [Laughter and applause.] It was just that touch of imperialism and plutocracy that defeated Bryan. [Laughter.] On the way over he said, "I never would have come (for twinges came often)—I never would have come except for the magnificent work which was done in the last canvass, which came so near carrying Tim Sullivan's district for Congress, by the boys of the Republican Club [Laughter.]; but my rheumatism is so acute that when I get there I shall simply bow my acknowledgments if I can stand up, and you must make the speech." Now, having listened to Hanna, I want when I make a speech to have a touch of muscular rheumatism. [Laughter and applause.]

We are going back to-night; but this day and to-morrow and the rest of the days of the year would not be the same—at least, to me, who has enjoyed these Lincoln dinners for twelve years in succession—if I had not been present to participate in this festival of the Republican Club. [Applause.]

It is difficult to find anything new to say about Abraham Lincoln; and yet, every time we draw an orator from the West,

there is something of the setting and of the rising sun which gives grace and beauty to the majestic figure of the martyr President which we never knew before, and we have not been disappointed to-night. [Applause.]

Abraham Lincoln is the only President of the United States who enjoyed a universal reputation as a humorist and story-teller. During his Presidency this tendency was so marked, and the belief in his constant practice of story-telling so great, that almost every anecdote, wherever originated, was fastened upon him. [Laughter.] It was not necessary to ascribe to him stories which were the imaginations of others. He had an endless stock of stories and told them with a wonderfully dramatic effect. He said to me once that he had accumulated these anecdotes while traveling the circuit as a practicing lawyer in the West; that after the court adjourned, the judge, the jury, the lawyers, the clients and witnesses would sit most of the night around the crackling fire in the hotel narrating humorous and remarkable incidents connected with the life of a strong and original people, who had moved from their old homes to a new country and become its first settlers. The adventures of pioneer life gave no end to the variations of human experience. He said also that he had found that plain people were more influenced by a humorous illustration than in any other way, and that he won both cases and audiences by enforcing his logic and indelibly fixing it upon the mind and memory with a pat anecdote. These stories do not survive because they were too broad. While the story by itself would seem in the narrative vulgar, yet, as he told it, it was remembered in connection with the point which he desired to make, and which drove it home or clinched it so that there was no escape from his reasoning. In that way the anecdote seemed in his handling to be relieved from its meretricious characteristics. Now the peculiarity of the universal celebrations of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln is that they are the most serious of any of the tributes which are annually offered to the statesmen and heroes whose natal days have become annual festivals. On the birthday celebrations of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Grant there is much of the light touch and the sprightly story which give life to after-dinner oratory. But when we gather for the purpose of doing honor to the immortal Lincoln, the

only well-known humorist and story-teller of them all, pathos is the ruling sentiment of the hour. It is due to the fact that Lincoln is nearer to the hearts of the people than any of the great worthies of the past. Though a generation has come upon the stage who knew him not, and the majority of people of the United States have little or no recollection of the great events in which he figured and lost his life, yet there is a continuing interest which makes him part of every household in the land and a member of every family. His figure looms up through its homely and ungainly strength as preëminently the man of the people, the man who from humbler beginnings and more unpromising youth than any others who have attained great distinction, fought successfully the fight for the preservation of the Union, emancipated a race from the bonds of slavery, and placed the Republic upon foundations so secure as to be perpetual, at the same time that he carried on the greatest war of modern times, with the saddest of hearts, with tears for the loss of life and the sufferings which were occasioned, and died a martyr's death for the cause which had triumphed by his genius. [Applause.]

Lincoln was not a humorist nor a wit. He said to me, "I never invented a story, but I tell, I think, tolerably well other people's stories." As the years go by I fear that this characteristic which keeps him human, while all our other heroes become inhuman by indiscriminate eulogy, may be forgotten.

As we look over the records of history the men who possessed the creative genius to strike, out of the unknown, principles and institutions, can be numbered upon the fingers of one hand. The question arises whether the five men—Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Grant and Lincoln—whose birthdays the American people celebrate, belong, any of them, to this class. I know the statement will arouse controversy, and hope that it will, because in controversy and discussion we reach the truth. None of these men belong to the order of creative genius. Of them all, Lincoln came the nearest.

The two minds and marvelous intelligences to which we owe the foundation and superstructure of our institutions and our national life as they exist to-day were Alexander Hamilton and John Marshall. [Applause.] Jefferson achieved im-

mortal fame by the condensation of the principles of liberty in undying expressions in the Declaration of Independence. But his whole theory of government was opposed to that majestic concentration of national power which makes the Republic of the United States the strongest and mightiest nation in the world. To the teachings of Hamilton we owe that part of the Constitution of the United States which binds States together in indissoluble union. In the interpretation of that instrument John Marshall, as Chief Justice of the United States, in his thirty-five years' tenure of his great office, breathed the breath of national life, of the indissoluble unity of the States, of the resistless power of the Federal Government, and of the expansive, elastic and adaptable principles of the Constitution to every condition of national necessity, national growth and national greatness which have made us the United States of the beginning of the Twentieth Century, and which make every man who can claim the flag as his own thank God that he is an American citizen. [Great applause and cheers.]

In 1801 began the great battle between the forces of Federal power and State rights. Jefferson had become President of the United States and had with him in his ideas the great majority of the American people. Marshall had become Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and had before him that tremendous task which, with indomitable courage, inflexible will and the genius of the greatest lawyer we ever had, worked out successfully the problem of national life. It is a singular fact that, commencing with Jefferson and ending with Buchanan, all but two of the Presidents of the United States were firm believers in the doctrine of State rights and limited powers in the general government, believers in the right of the State to retire from a confederacy which was only a compact between sovereign powers, and the other two were not fully up to the foundation which Hamilton laid and the structure which John Marshall builded. The contest over slavery was the political education of Abraham Lincoln. Marshall had been succeeded by Taney, and the bulwark of slavery was in the Supreme Court of the United States. This Western lawyer of profound moral convictions, boundless human sympathies, tender conscience and great intellect, threw himself into the conflict with his whole soul. He dis-

covered that to meet and impress his countrymen he must go to the decisions of that court which most threatened liberty and union. So he became a disciple of the great Chief Justice. He became imbued with the spirit and master of the principles which he had put into the decisions of the court. He became, in the Presidential chair, the executor of the rulings and of the ideas of John Marshall. [Applause.] He found in the teachings of that jurist the strength for his declaration that the country could not endure half slave and half free; that one or the other would triumph and the union be preserved. He found in the national spirit elastic powers and boundless adaptability which Marshall had given to our great charter the authority to bring a million soldiers into the field; to send Sherman to march across the boundaries of sovereign States from Atlanta to the sea; to place the boundless resources of the nation behind Grant for the battles of the wilderness; to appoint provisional governments for the conquered States until the national authority and the national flag were fully recognized and accepted; and last, and greatest of all, he found by these teachings authority which had been denied by all his predecessors in saving the government, in perpetuating the nation, in demonstrating Federal supremacy, to not only raise armies and navies, not only issue currency, contract debts and expand credits, but by a single act of executive authority strike the bonds from four millions of slaves and end an institution which had been, from the existence of the government, a standing menace to its life. [Great applause.]

The battle between the two great Virginians—Thomas Jefferson and John Marshall—was fought to the finish on the side of Marshall and the nation by Abraham Lincoln. The Republic often threatened and many times near destruction, entered upon a new and boundless career of liberty, prosperity and greatness by the triumph, through Lincoln, of the constitution which had been created by the decisions of John Marshall. [Applause.]

There never has been such a fitting hour for the celebration of the greatness and the achievements of the martyr President as on the centennial of the appointment of this greatest Chief Justice at the head of the grandest court which ever was devised for the preservation and expansion of the

institutions of a country. [Applause.] We, the disciples and followers of Lincoln; we who have his faith and his principles, meeting to-night all over the country at the beginning of this new century, can rejoice in the triumph of the principles of nationality and Federal power; but we can also thank God and take courage for the solutions of the problems that are before us and the graver responsibility which have devolved upon us, that in dealing with Cuba, with Porto Rico, with Hawaii and the Philippines; that in extending the advantages of our institutions and increasing our national power and opportunities for our people, we have had for four years and during a critical period, and have now in the Presidential chair a disciple of the principles of John Marshall and of the party of Lincoln, an equally great statesman, who is thoroughly imbued with the ideas which have made our country great and strong and prosperous. [Applause.] The American people have given their best tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln by granting a second term with unprecedented unanimity to William McKinley. [Great applause and cheers.]

The President:

Half a century ago Kansas was the national arena where was being fought the great political battle of the century—a war not bloodless, but dividing brother against brother, father against son, wrecking homes, destroying fortunes, laying waste fertile farms, reaching almost to savagery in its relentless warfare against the free-soilers. Remote as were those scenes from telegraphs and railways, the nation was slow to comprehend the real significance of the Topeka Constitution or of the Lecompton Constitution. Mob law and anarchy were at war with liberty-loving law and social order. The battles there begun in your State, sir [addressing Senator Burton], were the foretaste of those years of bloody strife that ended only at Appomattox. Judging by some of the recent episodes, Kansas, has not yet destroyed its historic reputation as a political battle ground. But at heart Kansas is and always was Republican. Its latest representative, fresh from the people, will sit upon the Republican side of the United States Senate; and it is our

peculiar pleasure to welcome as one of our distinguished guests to-night the Senator-elect from Kansas who had consented to respond to the toast, "The Republican Party." We regret that he is ill, and has been excused from speaking. He permits me to introduce him; but he may perhaps say for himself that when he arrived in New York he was taken very ill, and has just come down to this room from his sick-bed to accept this introduction. With his permission, allow me to introduce Senator-elect Joseph R. Burton. [Great applause.]

ADDRESS OF HON. JOSEPH R. BURTON.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Republican Club, Ladies :

I never made an apology in my life, but I had expected your Chairman would apologize for me this evening. Before coming here, owing to sickness I had been excused from speaking; and now I am asked to talk. I construe this as a delicate way your gifted Chairman has of emphasizing the honor you paid Kansas by inviting me to be one of the speakers on this happy occasion.

The row over Kansas had much to do with founding the Republican party. Kansas has been said to be the storm center of the nation. A great many good things have come out of Kansas, and some things, we hope, have left the State that will not come back again. Politically speaking, Kansas has recently been under a cloud, but we are in the open daylight now. Kansas to-day stands for Lincoln Republicanism. In our State for ten years the battle has been for property rights as against spoliation, and the conservation of property rights has won the fight. Indeed, this has been the issue largely in the last two national campaigns, but it has been specially emphasized in Kansas. The desire of Kansas Republicans is to help make the future of the party as glorious as its past has been. For the past forty years the history of the Republican party is the political history of the country. The work of our party so splendidly accomplished has been to extend liberty in this country and to enlarge and protect our domestic commerce. The great work that lies before us is to extend liberty to other shores and to build and protect our foreign commerce. We have subjugated the land; we must now dominate the sea. Our people are free, happy and prosperous, and the munificent blessings of our civilization must go hand in hand with our commerce to the uttermost parts of the world. Ours is the

only party that can grasp this splendid idea and carry forward this great work. [Applause.]

The President :

The Democratic ex-President told the Hollanders the other night—Now don't laugh, because he really did, and seriously!—he told the Hollanders the other night that the country was in danger from “headlong national heedlessness.” His explanation failed to explain when he said that this was due to what he styled a “sad relapse.” He forgot that the “sad relapse” was when his friends petitioned the United States Senate to reject the treaty of peace with Spain. Now, it is to the credit of the United States that in the negotiations resulting in the Treaty of Paris, the partisan affiliations of our Commissioners did not impair their harmony or prevent their unanimity in securing the only treaty, as it finally transpired, that it was practical to secure as the outcome of our war with Spain. A dissolution of those negotiations—or a rejection of them—without any treaty at all, would have left a state of war embarrassing to the United States in every foreign relation, dangerous to the peace and prosperity of America as well as of Spain, and costly beyond estimate in its commercial results. Those who are heedlessly assailing what is mistakenly styled the “colonial policy” forget that the question was: Shall we make the only treaty that was practicable, or shall we have no treaty at all.

Among the United States Commissioners, no man was more insistent and efficient in accomplishing the successful termination of those negotiations at Paris in the final treaty of peace with Spain than our distinguished New York journalist and member of our club, who needs no introduction to this assembly.

Upon the subject of our new possessions allow me to present the Hon. Whitelaw Reid.

ADDRESS OF HON. WHITELAW REID.

*Mr. President and Fellow Members of the Republican Club,
Ladies and Gentlemen:*

The subject you assign me has no doubt lost its charm for many of our people. It has been suddenly discovered that these new possessions give some trouble—more trouble, it is said, than they are worth. That is not a new cry in our history. It has been raised over every addition to the territory of the United States, from the time Thomas Jefferson was denounced for the purchase of Louisiana, down to the day when Daniel Webster proclaimed from the Senate the worthlessness of California, and half the wise men of the East laughed in contempt at Seward's folly in Alaska.

But when discontent goes further, and says, "Let us get rid of these new possessions, and the sooner the better," it discloses an ignorance of the American people and of history. How long has it been since a very great proportion of our people seemed ready to break off important negotiations rather than give up a poor little port, in a territory entirely detached from us, on an inhospitable coast up near the Arctic Circle—a port hardly one in a million of us had ever heard the name of till this dispute about the boundary became acute?

Some day perhaps we can conscientiously set our far Eastern wards up for themselves. Till then it is idle to dream of running away from our responsibilities or giving away our possessions. The Anglo-Saxon conscience and the Anglo-Saxon land-hunger have been growing and developing through all the centuries of Christian civilization, and nowhere more than upon this continent. No matter how black you paint the prospect, this race does not, in a moment of annoyance over unexpected or needless trouble, desert a charge it has assumed or fling away an archipelago which belongs to it, as if it were a toy that has had its paint worn off. [Applause.]

"But the horror of it!" exclaim the discontented. "You are making war upon those poor people!" True, sadly true. But the situation recalls another case, when we made war upon a people far nearer and dearer to us; and brings back the words of the great man whose birthday we celebrate. Said Mr. Lincoln: "The war will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those that began it." [Applause.] What would that principle lead Mr. Lincoln to say about the people who, while professing friendship, besieged the friendly army of the United States in Manila, stealthily cut off their water supply, insulted and assailed their guard lines, planned and issued official orders for a general massacre of Americans, and at last opened war upon them?

In summing up the situation which lead to his war, Mr. Lincoln said: "Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would make war rather than let the Nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish!" [Applause.] Change the single word "nation" to "national sovereignty" and tell me whether Mr. Lincoln's remark did or did not exactly define the situation that lately confronted one of Mr. Lincoln's successors? Do we celebrate his birthday and revere his memory, but lack the fidelity or the courage to follow his example?

There was one supreme thing about Abraham Lincoln, and we shall do well on this day of days to remember it. He knew when a just government did not rest upon the consent of the governed! [Applause.] What South Carolina did to him and what he did to South Carolina may stand forever as the sufficient answer to those who would distort Mr. Jefferson's phrase into a censure of Mr. Jefferson's own acts, and the acts of all his successors in like circumstances. [Applause.]

Another thing about Mr. Lincoln we may profitably recall to-night. He indulged in no platitudes, and he talked no solemn humbug about the principles which, from the nature of things, had to control national policy. Thus he said to Horace Greeley: "What I do about slavery and the colored race I do because I believe it helps to save the Union, and what I forbear I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves

I would do it ; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that." And yet there are men of the present generation old enough to have known Lincoln, and sensible enough of his moral grandeur, to be now smooth-spoken and deferential eulogists on his birthday, who have been calling all the sages and martyrs of liberty to witness that if you cannot now regenerate a distant possession of the Union off-hand, instantly, without giving time for the abolition of slavery therein, or without delay in conferring upon semi-civilized pagan tribes all the freedom and self-government enjoyed by Massachusetts or Vermont, you must throw the territory away.

There were anti-imperialists then, as now, who assailed the Government in full cry, bewailing its violation of the spirit of our institutions, and heart-broken at the certain prospect of the loss of our liberties. But Mr. Lincoln heard them with a chilling composure. He did not believe that the acts necessary during war were going to found an empire : " Not any more," he said, " than I am able to believe that a man could contract so strong an appetite for emetics during temporary illness as to persist in feeding upon them during the remainder of his healthful life." [Laughter.]

We have heard a great deal of late about our solemn obligations to Aguinaldo, expressed or implied in some unauthorized talks with him by Consuls ambitious to undertake diplomatic tasks that are never entrusted to them; and we have been assured that Aguinaldo's subsequent treacherous efforts to destroy our army and cause a general massacre in Manila could not impair in the least the sacred and binding nature of that alleged consular encouragement. Now, as at least an interesting study in comparative ethics, showing the divergent opinions held by great men—for example, Abraham Lincoln and Edward Atkinson, please note what the martyr President said, not about making good the unauthorized hints of a remote consul, but about keeping his own word : " As to sustaining the Louisiana government, my promise is out. But as bad promises are better broken than kept, I shall treat this as a bad promise and break it whenever I shall be convinced that keeping it is adverse to the public interest." That was his last public utterance before his martyrdom, on the evening of April 11, 1865.

Let me recall to you just one more trait of Mr. Lincoln's conduct of his office in times of some discontent with his course, and much eagerness to lecture him about his duty and endless lamentation at his prolonging bloodshed and filling the land with mourning. He was always eager for peace; ready to let Horace Greeley treat for peace at Niagara; ready to let Alexander H. Stephens and Judge Campbell come to Grant's headquarters to treat for peace; ready to go to Fortress Monroe himself to meet them and treat for peace; ready to let John Hay give a safe conduct from Niagara Falls to anybody that had authority to treat for peace. But every effort at negotiations found him invincibly clear on one point. Mr. Jefferson Davis wrote that he sought something that would give peace to our two countries. Mr. Lincoln replied that he sought something that would give peace to our common country. Lincoln, even in the darkest days, was not seeking peace at the cost of despoiling the nation to which he had sworn faithful service, at the cost of withdrawing the flag and alienating the territory. [Applause.]

Is the flag to be withdrawn from Cuba? It is not one of "our new possessions"; but our responsibility for it is embedded in successive and solemn declarations by almost every administration since Madison. During all this time we have asserted, avowedly as a matter of national security and necessity, a species of protectorate over Cuba and its destinies. Does anybody suppose that when this led to war, Congress, while superfluously protesting the purity of its motives, deliberately meant to abandon this care of the national security, or reverse the necessary attitude of protection the Government had proclaimed for seventy-five years? Does anybody suppose we could abandon or reverse it now, with either decency or safety? When the proceedings of two co-ordinate branches of the Government seem to diverge, which has the greater weight—the deliberate, reasoned and continuous policy of three-quarters of a century, or the impulsive act of a single night of high excitement? Who says the hasty resolution of Congress, rushed through in the moment of declaring war, is not, at least, to be construed like every other act, in the light of the previous policy of the Government on the same subject? [Applause.]

There is no eagerness to annex the island. Rather there is a dread of such a connection, lest it lead to statehood, and so prove the entering wedge for a transformation of our continental Republic which would inevitably work its ruin. But the duty of protection remains. Under that protectorate the island could have as much freedom as any State in the Union, but it would not be likely to have more. It could not treat, for example, with Spain about the Cuban debt, or with France about the Panama Canal. Its foreign relations would, and its custom houses might, remain under the guidance of the protecting Power. Does that break the Congressional promise to leave the Government and control of the island to its people? Have not the government and control of Vermont been left to its people? Must Cuba, though thoroughly dependent upon us for protection and defense, and always held absolutely essential to our safety, nevertheless have more freedom thrust upon it than Vermont, or Massachusetts, or New York? Our Congress is capable sometimes of extraordinary things, but it is hardly capable of that?

As to the other islands, people will disagree, but it makes no difference. Some think them a future Golconda, others a hopeless sink for treasure and life, and a fruitful source of international trouble. Grant either opinion. Neither has the slightest effect upon the present situation. The one thing on which intelligent and conscientious disagreement is impossible is the duty of the United States to bear the responsibility of its own acts. It broke down the only existing rule in the Philippines as a necessary step in war; and it had no right, morally or internationally, to leave those islands a prey to anarchy, a haunt of piracy, and an obstruction to commerce on one of its great highways, or even to abandon them to a scramble for seizure among European Powers. [Applause.] It was morally compelled to replace the rule it had broken down with a better. So it assumed sovereignty over them in the presence and with the acquiescence of the civilized world, and from that moment it is bound. [Applause.] Whether we like this or abhor it makes no difference; the nation is plainly bound to hold them, in the spirit of the Constitution, to pacify them, and then to give them whatever self-government they are capable of conducting. [Applause.]

Are these responsibilities burdensome, and is the outlook discouraging? That should have been thought of earlier. The time to deplore trouble is not when we are in it, but before we rush down the path that must lead to it. The time to dread bloodshed is before we begin fighting. Count the cost and danger of our present position as enormous as you please. It will all be cheap to us still, and fortunate, if only it teach us henceforth to distrust the swashbuckler and the tail-twister in international politics [Applause], to avoid meddling in other people's affairs and becoming heated partisans of either side in other people's quarrels; cheap if it teach us the deliberation that should precede hostile action, the consideration for others, the dignity and moderation that are becoming to greatness; above all, cheap if it teach us the unknown perils we face, the myriad evils we invite, whenever we fling open the gates of war. [Great applause.]

The President:

It is a cheerful symptom that a Democratic Senator from Carolina should tell the Senate, like Senator McLaren did last week, that the time has come when the South can afford to put aside the animosities of the past, and when its political leaders, as he said, should stand shoulder to shoulder with its business men in advancing "measures calculated to buildup its prosperity, whether they are advocated by Republicans or Democrats." Now let us as a club respond to that sentiment to-night by saying that when the South shall emerge from the imperialism of its Democratic bondage into the liberalism of debate and discussion upon their merits of Republican policies, the country will bound forward with a new impulse of Americanism. No man of his years is more actively promoting this development than the eloquent Virginian who did such yeoman service for McKinley and Roosevelt in the last campaign. He is too well known to New York audiences to require any introduction. So, upon the topic of "The New South," allow me to present the Hon. Hugh Gordon Miller, of Norfolk, Virginia. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF HON. HUGH GORDON MILLER.

Mr. President, Members of the Republican Club of the City of New York, Ladies and Gentlemen :

Nearly all of the other sections of this country, I believe, have been heard from ; most of the pertinent subjects have already been discussed ; and I am afraid that practically all of the time for speaking has now been consumed. However, the flag of the Union is still left for us to talk about ; and it may not, after all, be out of order for that flag to be waved for a few moments, in conclusion, by a citizen from

“ Down by those inland rivers,
Whence the fleets of iron have fled,
Where the blades of the grave grass quiver,
Asleep on the ranks of the dead ;
Where, under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day,
Sleeps under the one the blue,
Under the other the gray.”

And that quotation, Mr. President and gentlemen, with another from the grand old bard, who truly said that “there comes ever a tide in the affairs of men and nations which, taken at its flood, leads on to fortune,” and which tell so well the story of the toast you have given me, I shall take as my subject for a few moments to-night. For along the banks of the James and the Mississippi, and indeed all of “those inland rivers whence the fleets of iron have fled,” those tides of which the poet spoke not only came in 1896, when amid the stagnation, panic and disaster of a Democratic administration the Republican party launched William McKinley as their candidate for President of the United States ; but that tidal wave of prosperity and advancement has swept us into this grand new century upon a flood of patriotism and love of our com-

mon country which promises an era of progress to the South never yet surpassed or even equalled in all the dazzling history of this new world. [Applause.]

Having thus, in general terms, answered the inquiry which your toast naturally presents to me, and knowing only too well my inability to properly measure up to the standard already set for this occasion, and indeed always required here on occasions such as this—it might be better that, having made this brief and general answer, I should simply thank the club for the high honor you have bestowed upon me and take my seat and say no more.

But I have several kinds of bones to pick to-night with the celebrated Republican Club of New York, if this magnificent audience will permit us for a moment to be personal. My hosts of this evening may have forgotten, though I have not, that I was once your guest before. I shall never forget, I assure you, my first appearance before a great New York audience, and the speech I prepared by the direction of the National Committee, traveled hundreds of miles to come here to make, but did not make, that night in November at Carnegie Hall. Uninitiated in the arts of "spellbinding" in this great metropolis, your speaker turned up to speak for this club, as he unfortunately proclaimed to some of his friends in Virginia, who inquired as to where he was bound "with Governor Frank S. Black, the great logician, in the hall where Harrison thundered and Paderewsky played." [Laughter.]

I prepared for that occasion a speech which, had it been delivered, must certainly have settled all the vexed questions of the day. [Laughter.] That the arguments prepared for that speech at Carnegie Hall were powerful can be readily presumed when I relate that a portion of them propounded a few nights thereafter at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia were said to have reduced the Republican majority in Pennsylvania by more than a hundred thousand. Recall the further fact that I made twelve other speeches here in that campaign and helped to reduce the Republican majority in New York State in the neighborhood of a hundred and twenty-five thousand, and you can see at a glance that had I delivered that great speech at Carnegie Hall with the effect of only a small portion afterwards delivered in Philadelphia, we would have succeeded in

throwing the Empire State into the Democratic column. But that great speech was not delivered that night for the Republican Club of the City of New York, and the country was saved: "God reigns, and the Republican party still lives"—Carnegie Hall and a little of Tammany Hall, I am advised, is still standing, and the great national chairman, and the grandfather of all the spellbinders of America, not only is not limping so badly to-night, but is able to spellbind with more than his usual eloquence and to attend to his medical business besides. But permit me to say that even as I applauded the splendid speech of our peerless Chairman I could not but remember that somewhere to-night

"There is an old owl
Eating cold fowl
And that must be tough old bones
to Senator Jones."

But when the distinguished and eloquent speakers who preceded me that night at Carnegie Hall had pushed their guest from Virginia almost into the middle of this century, I struck the floor about as hard as you may expect to strike the ceiling yourselves to-night because my pockets are loaded to-night with all those campaign speeches, and not only have I the floor at last, but expect now to have my revenge.

I am not so vain as to take the warmth of my reception in New York to-night, or on any past occasion, as a mere personal compliment to myself. I choose rather to take it as a tribute to young America, and as a token especially of regard and good fellowship for the South in general. [Applause.] Perhaps also in some recognition of the past history and traditions of that Old Dominion from whence I come, the Mother of States and statesmen, as has so often been said, and of the confidence of those who in this Empire State, and who especially in the "Rome" here of America are so potent and powerful—in the ability of my generation in Virginia, to rebuild and repair what was once the flagship of all the great fleet of American States, until we regain her ancient position, and cement her with all of her heroes and traditions once again and forever in the hearts of the American people. Until we place her where her leaders may once more be as potent and powerful as they ever were in the past in determining the history and destiny of this nation.

Permit me to say further, Mr. President, that every Virginian feels at home either in the city or State of New York. In your greatness do not forget that in some way every other State of this Union has contributed something to the Empire State and to the great metropolis, and I am sure that Virginia has furnished her share. [Applause.] And so, when over by the Lakes I hear the mighty anthems of Niagara, their music is as sweet to me as to you ; and I am sure that when our soft Southern breezes fan your cheeks around Mount Vernon, or on the hills at Monticello, you feel a heritage and ownership there that is as dear and as sacred to you as to me. [Applause.]

Is it any wonder that it requires no effort for us to renew the relationship of our ancestors when we recall that on the portico of your old Federal Hall on Wall street the greatest of all Virginians and of all Americans was inaugurated first President of the United States, and here delivered his message to the first Federal Congress ; that here in New York city, over a hundred years ago, a Virginian and a Southerner started in motion the governmental machinery, and launched upon the boundless sea of human history "this republic of the people, by the people and for the people," which should stand not only the shock of populism, socialism, anarchy and war, but the shock of the ages as well.

Since that day in 1789 we have advanced from five millions to seventy-six millions of people ; our boundaries have widened and expanded until from those sixteen States represented in that first Federal Congress we have reached not only from ocean to ocean, but into the far distant sea, and out of the evolutions of the old South of slavery and secession has developed the marvelous product of the new. A nation once torn asunder by strife and civil war stands greeting the twentieth century in a union more perfect than ever before. [Applause.] Since then the Borough of Manhattan has become not only the great metropolis of the Western Hemisphere, but the modern Rome of the new world in the East.

And now in the dawn of the twentieth century, over all the roads and highways of our country, we Americans have come to-night as the subjects of the ancient republic doubtless traveled all the roads and highways of the Old World, met and took council together at the City of the Seven Hills. At your

invitation I come not simply as a Virginian and a Southerner, but above and beyond all as an American, to lay whatever tribute we have at your feet. [Applause.] Over all the roads that lead to Rome we have come to keep in touch with the progress of the Union. To feel the pulse of the political world, and to learn of the master minds that from this common center have come to lead the way for all the rest of this country. From my section I can bring you only a message of thanks for the prosperity at home and prestige abroad which we as well as you have enjoyed for the last four years, and expect now to enjoy for four years more. [Applause.] I can bring you only this message of thanks and good will and an assurance of the loyalty of all the people of the South to the government and to the flag that prospers and protects us all [Applause.]; and I say this, too, without regard to party politics, for even the Democrats are willing to enjoy the prosperity and the prestige which we have given them, and in case of serious trouble most of them, I am sure, would be willing to maintain that prestige and stand by that flag—be willing to recall the words of that gifted son of Maryland and say that even they

“ Can see by the dawn’s early light,
 What so proudly we hail’d at the twilight’s last gleaming.
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight
 O’er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming:
And whether or not they elected with McKinley reelected,
 They must let the banner still wave
O’er the land of the free and the home of the brave.”

[Applause.]

Mr. President, many of you have heard the story of the New South before. Ten years ago, on an occasion similar to this, you heard the story of the South and her problems from the lips of Henry Grady, that matchless young Southern orator. With matchless eloquence that gifted son of Georgia recalled the South :

“ When everything went on like a story,
 Holding neither sob nor sigh,
In the olden, golden glory,
 Of the days gone by.”

Then with all the power and witchery of eloquent genius he pictured the struggles and problems of the young New South from that fateful day down in old Virginia when, as he said, "on every ragged gray cap the Lord God Almighty placed the seal of His imperishable knighthood" up until the time he stood before you here in the City of New York. I will not in the same manner attempt to go over that period, or to discuss again to any extent those tremendous problems, for, in the first place, I would not have the time if I desired, and, after all, it would be simply sacrilege for any one to ever again, much more for me, to attempt to reply to the toast of the New South as Henry Grady did.

Those of you who sat at that New England dinner heard first from the lips of no less an orator than Dr. Talmage the graphic and thrilling picture of your own victorious armies, and from that great American from the South, now in his home of glory, you heard the story of the South from 1864 to 1889. With a master hand that gifted artist then drew for you a picture of those footsore Confederate soldiers, as buttoning up their faded gray jackets, the parole of their discharge and of their honorable service on many of the hardest fought battle-fields of the world, they turned their sorrowful faces homeward from Appomattox in 1865 a picture of what there they found and what they did. To attempt here to-night to paint that picture over, or even to touch at its surface with the brush of fancy, while my hand is trembling already as I feel the mighty presence in this banquet hall of those who hold the destinies of this nation in the very hollow of their hand, would be like the ruthless, reckless stroke of some amateur across the face of some masterpiece of Raphael or Michael Angelo.

Mr. President, more than thirty years ago a distinguished Southern veteran came to tell you that while "there was once a South of slavery and secession, that South was dead"; to-night I say again that it is not only dead but buried, and has been buried for almost forty years; and that there is now only a South of freedom and union, and that that South is living, breathing, growing every hour. Let me say, however, that though that South during the last four years has taken on new life and shown her greatest activity, while to-day she may bloom indeed, and blossom as a rose, and present at last as fair a land

as ever the sun shone on, I must, in justice to those who in the early period of that New South laid the foundation for what we at last have been able to do—proclaim at the outset that after all, since that day when our peerless Lee gave up his sword to your great magnanimous Grant under that famous apple tree and concluded the most magnificent capitulation ever consummated upon any battlefield of the world, whether among Republicans or Democrats, veterans or sons of veterans, on land or over sea, amid fields of peace or upon battlefields, though sometimes misled and often mistaken, and in their heads perhaps confounded, to the flag of this union, in the hearts of my people in Dixie, the world will bear witness that there has been no shadow of disloyalty. [Applause.]

Mr. President, we are all gathered here to-night at a Lincoln dinner, and the speakers so far have certainly done honor to that great name. Indeed, one of your speakers—who knew him, long ago—summed it up in a sentence when he said “Abraham Lincoln was the grandest figure of the fiercest civil war,” and that he was “the gentlest memory of all our world.” Surely with my feeble lips I can add nothing to-night to those tributes, but it is within my province perhaps, and at last becomes a privilege of a voice from my section of the country, and the State of his ancestors, to say that the South, and especially the new South, has some claims upon him too. The great American who bears the immortal name that is to-night ringing in our ears and thrilling the very blood in our hearts, after all was a Southerner, “born in old Kentucky where the meadow grass is blue.” [Applause.]

Then I am sure you all look with sympathy and sorrow upon that Southern State in her awful affliction when you see her again become “the dark and bloody ground.” The fact alone that she was the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln should redeem her name to some extent, and make our judgments wondrous kind. Then remember, too, that at the battle of New Orleans, when American soil was last touched by a hostile foreigner, though

“There stood John Bull in battle array,
There too stood old Kentucky.”

There she stood in 1815. She stood all right in 1896, though where she stands now God only knows. [Laughter.] I guess

the old Mother State or Uncle Sam ought to spank her, take her back into Virginia, and make her behave as soon as the Old Dominion can get herself into line.

Mr. President, I come to-night at your bidding to speak as a young American for the South. Others there are who have spoken and who can speak of Americans here, there and everywhere—all may join in one great monumental eulogy and proclaim to the world what Americans have done in the last half of a century, and conclude at last that perhaps we have found perfection in what Americans are doing to-day. Surely there are many who are great, and their works indeed are marvelous. America in 1901 feels and knows its greatness, and that perhaps is natural ; but amid the pomp, the circumstance and the hallelujahs which usher us at the beginning of a new century into the arena of the world's affairs, do not think for a moment that it will fall the privilege of this decade, or even of this century, to furnish the first perfect specimen of a typical American. It may be that it shall fall the lot of you and I to see the perfection of the republic which was saved by him and his supporters ; but though a Southerner, I am sure you will permit me to say that nearly half a century ago, when Abraham Lincoln was the greatest man in the world, the first typical American had already come—the perfection of your Northern Puritan embodied in our own Southern cavalier. The best of both without the passions or prejudices of either, and it was the climax of the strength, the gentleness, the majesty of all that had gathered about him in that awful crisis when it came. Abraham Lincoln was not only a typical, but the greatest of all Americans except the great Virginian who became the Father of his country ; and there he stands as an equal, for he was the savior of the Republic. Had he lived, reconstruction in my country would have been easy instead of burdensome, and his memory is loved, honored and respected to-day by those remaining of that old South, as well as the new. [Applause.]

Nor do I say this merely as a partisan, but in the blazing light of the record of this government's achievements under his Republican principles. Achievements which found a climax at the beginning in the administration of that Lincoln and the liberation of four millions of human beings from the bonds of

slavery. That proclamation that will ring out through all the ages, to every citizen and to every stranger, that, no matter what color an Indian, a Cuban, a Mexican and an African or an Oriental sun may have burnt upon his face ; no matter in what language the decree of his bondage may have been pronounced ; no matter what may have been his race or previous condition of servitude, or with what hands his shackles may have been forged ; with what price or what solemnities he may have been devoted upon the altars of slavery or oppression, the moment he places his foot upon American soil or under the Stars and Stripes anywhere, every inch of ground on which he treads is holy and consecrated to the very God of Liberty. [Applause.]

Pardon me, Mr. President and gentlemen, if I have trespassed already too far upon your time. [Cries of "Go on !" and applause.] Wherever the hand of partisan machinery is not laid, and wherever passion and prejudice have rolled away, these are the views and this is the voice of the South of 1901—a South where everything is booming ; a South where Eastern capital is developing our resources, and every day is building up for us new industries ; a South not only where factories are building, but where the very bowels of the earth as well are giving up their untold and hitherto undeveloped millions ; a South where lately even old King Cotton has been 12 cents a pound and "still a-goin'" ; a South that has risen at last from its ruins and its ashes, from its desolation and despair, and is proving to the nation and to the world the blessings and benefits of public confidence and a sound financial rule ; a South that in common with the rest of this great American Union will grow ever greater and broader and grander as the years of the twentieth century roll on ; a South that a week ago and yesterday rose almost as a man to vie with you in paying to Chief Justice John Marshall, of Virginia, the very constitutional embodiment of Lincoln Republicanism in America, the greatest tribute ever yet paid to the memory of mortal man on this side of the sea. [Applause.]

It may be, Mr. President, that their tribune is unworthy, and that their views are crudely uttered here ; and while to some they may sound to-night like a dream that is evanescent, they are not, I beg to assure you, the effusions, after all, that arise altogether on the spur of the moment. These utterances

come as the result of an examination of the past history of this country, and a deliberate examination of the present political horizon as it appears to my generation in the South, turning about to-day for a chart and a compass for the future, and if we err, I believe we err in distinguished company, for these, gentlemen, must have been the conclusions of no less a distinguished Southerner than General Fitzhugh Lee [Applause.], as from the American embassy and under the protecting folds of a flag on which not a single star was missing he gazed on that raging Spanish mob in the streets of Havana. When from the hand of a Union veteran he received his commission as a Major-General in the Army of the United States, and knew that back of him, instead of a few Southern States, stood the greatest nation that the world had ever seen. These, gentlemen, must have been the conclusions of no less a distinguished Southerner than General Joseph Wheeler [Applause.], as, marching on to Santiago at the command of William McKinley, and by the side of Theodore Roosevelt, that matchless young American from the North [Applause.], he saw those brave boys from your far-away Vermont hills and his own Alabama dells together closing in on the enemy, and over on the hills of San Juan he saw the dusky forms of the Ninth United States Cavalry saving his own white troops from complete annihilation and assaulting those blockhouses in a hand-to-hand engagement never surpassed for courage in all the annals of the heroism of the ages, and knew that back of him, instead of a nation torn asunder by sectional strife, stood a government that commanded the respect and challenged the admiration of the civilized world. [Applause.]

I spoke a few moments ago, Mr. President, of a South where passion and prejudice had rolled away. I could not then be true to this great occasion if I failed to show some recognition to the great executive, who more, perhaps, than any other, in all these years that have come and gone, has helped with his own magnanimous voice and hand to break those barriers down. You people of the North love William McKinley because you have watched him from that day away back yonder in the sixties when he marched away to battle under the flag of the Union, and you know that he is great and good and brave. The better class of my people in the South have learned to love him

because he has been among them ; they believe that with all his soul he loves the South as well as the North and the East. The old Southern veteran has learned to love him, because, away down even in Georgia, " where the orange blossoms bloom," he came one day and suggested that the national government might well place a wreath of flowers upon the graves of the honorable though wrecked and scattered legions of Jackson and Stuart and Lee; because he was great enough to rise above the party, blot out the past, and honor their living veterans in the persons not only of Wilson and Wheeler, but even of Lee. Surely a people who could not appreciate, in all of its great significance, an act as noble as this, must have had not only a heart of stone, but some of those passions which develop after awhile into treason, lurking deep down in their souls ; and I trust, Mr. Chairman, that I may not be presuming too much if I suggest that a copy of these remarks, with the compliments of the South of the twentieth century, be transmitted to some of our unreconciled and unreconstructed brethren at the city of New Orleans. [Applause.]

And as the form of our great national standard-bearer bursts to-day upon the view of an admiring world waving as we plunge into the greatest and grandest era of American history those Stars and Stripes from the summit of our wonderful Republican column with the same unwavering grasp that carried it across the field of battle. With his face lighted and inspired by that same divine mission of human liberty that has carried the influence of the Anglo-Saxon around the world and spread on every continent the gospel of liberty and of God ; that gathered about Washington as he fought his king ; that thundered in the veins of Abraham Lincoln in that second war of freedom and national preservation, I stand here to assure him and to assure you that young America is with him with unbroken ranks ; and if in the next four years as Commander-in-Chief of the armies and navies of this union he must send more forces to the Philippines, or needs even another Waller from Virginia to plant the flag of the Stars over heathen walls anywhere, the best blood of the cavalier of the old South as well as the finished American of the new will be found ever waiting and ready to carry the banner there. [Applause.]

The thoughtful listener of these remarks will, however,

doubtless say to himself that if all this your speaker has said is true, a few votes for that President in the electoral college would speak more eloquently for the loyalty of my section than any words that I could possibly say. I must ask, therefore, before I conclude, that you will not judge the whole South by that, for in shame, confusion and humiliation I am compelled at last to confess that elections count for little or nothing to-day in the South. Time will not permit me to dwell here and now upon the horrors of that situation. It is illustrated, however, only too well by the Goebel law in Kentucky, which was not, I assure you, one whit worse than the law at present in force even in Virginia; the Kentuckians simply being the first to have the hardihood to rise up and rebel.

There was a time in the history of this world when the power of a man was measured by his muscle. Raised by that standard, the strongest brute might be a king and dominate over the destinies of a nation; that was the age of force. Enlightenment and civilization at last triumphed over barbarism, and the ballot became their medium of self-government, which was intended to be typified and perfected in this American republic, where all the liberties of its people were centered at length in that one principle of a free and universal suffrage. That principle does not, however, seem to be applicable to the section of the country from whence⁶ I come, a section where the electoral and all the rest of the votes of the people are held and cast by the machinery of a trust that is more powerful and oppressive than any other trust or combination in all this world—the Democratic ballot trust of the South. [Applause.]

Mr. President, along the banks of the Mississippi in that great country to the South of you, one sees a line on everything which shows where once the great river reached its high-water mark. In the last four years, and under this administration, every Southerner who is honest and fair has seen that American prestige, American prosperity, American credit and American honor have all reached their high-water mark. Its lines are seen everywhere on everything, and in their hearts these people did not want, I assure you, any change into the dark they knew not where.

Reach out, then, we beg of you, the great strong arm of the party and of the government that has settled all the great

problems that have confronted this people in your time and mine, and catching if we can the mighty conservative spirit of Lincoln himself, help us to settle aright, and settle forever, this greatest after all of all the great problems—the problem of the suffrage and of the races, and help us to settle it before the turbulent billows of some awful calamity again go rolling and surging around us. Help us to settle it upon some basis of enlightenment and qualification, but with reference, after all, to these social laws and conditions that are as fixed and immutable as the very orders of the seasons, or the process of the sun in the sky.

Then, standing in the dawn of a new era and a new century, when at last these wars against a common enemy have forever swept away all section barriers; when not only the descendants of Grant, but of Lee as well, in battle array have stood shoulder to shoulder against the tyrant, and are standing to-day shoulder to shoulder by the President, by the government and by the flag; when the soldiers of Maine, Massachusetts and New York have marched side by side with our Virginians and Carolinians; when, in the language of President McKinley, there is "no North, or South, or East, or West," and European tyranny and imperialism have, by the common valor of the nation, been forever banished from this Western hemisphere; when then this great government shall have proven itself equal to all the obligations which it may have assumed, or which may have been imposed upon it by the hand of destiny, we will watch our great and glorious Republican column as it lifts its summit high into the regions of eternal sunshine and continuing prosperity, and as ingenius youth shall gather around it and decrepit age shall lean about its base, as Americans, one and all, we will recall again the prophetic words of Daniel Webster, and "Behold the glorious ensign of this Republic, now known and respected throughout the earth, full high advanced, streaming in original lustre, not a single stripe erased or polluted; not a single star obscured, but spread over all everywhere in colors of living light blazing on all its ample folds as they float over land and over sea," and in every wind under the whole heavens we will see carried and blended with that Republican motto of the old century and the old America the new and true motto of this Republic for the century just

begun—expansion, progress and prosperity, with liberty and union together and inseparable now and forever. [Great applause.]

The President :

We are honored to-night by the presence of the distinguished Senator who presided at the St. Louis Convention when William McKinley was launched for the presidency. I would not feel that we could disperse without having the pleasure of introducing to you for a moment—and he has consented thus to be introduced even at this late hour—the Honorable Senator Thurston from Nebraska.

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN M. THURSTON.

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Republican Club: I feel how impossible it is to tax for even a moment the patience of the stalwart few who have withstood the mighty bombardment of oratory to this late hour of the evening. I labor under a great embarrassment. I am in robust health [Laughter.], and I feel how useless it is to stack up against the sick and spavined statesmen who came from Washington to address you to-night. I also feel—and I have had cause to feel before—how impossible it is to follow your own dear Chauncey. I followed him once in Chicago. In 1888 we were both billed to speak at the great Turner Hall on the North Side. I arrived late; the meeting was being conducted upstairs; the audience was evidently there; Chauncey, as I supposed, was speaking. I walked up to the young woman who was attending to the wants of the straggling few on the lower floor, and I said: "My dear, has Mr. Depew come here to-night?" "Oh, yes," she said. "He is upstairs now, speaking to the audience." "Well," I said, "what do you think of Mr. Depew?" "Oh, he is a lovely man." I hated to stand in the estimation of this young girl lower than she held our Chauncey, and so I took out a stick of candy, gave it to her, and said: "My dear, Chauncey didn't give you a stick of candy, did he?" She says, "He is the finest man I ever met; he gave me a whole pound of it done up in a nice paper." I wasn't to be outdone; I took out a dime and said, "Here, my dear, is a dime. Chauncey didn't give you a dime, did he?" "Oh," she replied, "he is the nicest man I ever knew; he gave me a brand-new silver dollar." The situation was growing desperate; something had to be done. I took the sweet little thing up in my arms and kissed her, and I said, "Chauncey didn't give you a kiss, did he?" "Oh, he is the best man in all the world. He kissed me and he kissed ma, too." And ever since that night I have hesitated to follow the brilliant and successful and

resourceful Chauncey Depew. But seriously, my fellow citizens, just for a word. We are to-night speaking to the memory of Abraham Lincoln ; and when I read his history I read it as I read the Bible, for I believe he was a part of the divine plan of Providence, leading men and nations on to the ultimate victories of civilization. I read the history of Abraham Lincoln, and I believe that he is a part of that magnificent destiny of Providence working on the Western Continent for the uplifting of the human race. This wonderful continent of ours, kept through all the early stages of human existence in its virgin state, waiting until the civilization of the Old World had reached a point when its best and noblest could be transplanted to this side the seas to take up the great work of government "by the people, of the people, and for the people."

Think of what it meant for the cause of human liberty to enter upon a land first-handed from God, where the spirit of freedom could expand and develop without being stifled and crushed in the atmosphere of despotic environment and class domination.

When I think of Abraham Lincoln I remember that mighty period in the war of the rebellion when the fate of the Union hung trembling in the balance. The careful student of that great conflict has not failed to discern that from the beginning of the war up to the time of the emancipation proclamation the doubtful tide of battle turned most strongly against the Union shore? Defeat followed defeat; disaster succeeded disaster ; until our most patriotic and steadfast statesmen were discouraged and dismayed. Even Lincoln almost lost hope. But from the hour when, with one mighty stroke of his pen, he emancipated a race—from that holy hour of the birth of the real Republic—from that hour in which the flag of the United States became a flag of liberty—from that hour when the banner of the Union became the emblem of freedom ; yea, from that blessed hour of our new national birth, the dear old Stars and Stripes never faded from the sky, and the brave boys who bore it never wavered in their onward march to victory. With the single exception of Chancellorsville and that stubborn, doubtful day at Chickamauga, no decisive field of battle was ever lost by the brave boys who found a new meaning in

“ John Brown’s body lies mouldering in the grave,
But his soul goes marching on.”

After the signing of the emancipation proclamation, the war-worn, battle-scarred veterans took new courage, touched elbows with a new faith, and sang with redoubled ardor that mighty battle-hymn of the Republic :

“ In the beauty of the lilies
Christ was born across the sea
With a glory in his bosom
That transfigures you and me.
As he died to make men holy,
Let us die to make men free,
For God is marching on.”

The Blue and the Gray lie in eternal slumber side by side, heroes all. They fell face to face, brother against brother, to expiate the nation’s sin. The lonely firesides and the unknown graves, the memories of the loved, the yearnings for the lost, the desolated altars, and the broken hopes are past recall. But through the mingled tears, that fall alike upon the honored dead of both the North and South, turn hopeful eyes to that new future of prosperity and power, possible only in the shelter of that dear old flag.

And so to-night in his memory we follow our President of the United States as he leads us on in the mighty work for the civilization of the world. We believe the flag of the Republic means liberty wherever it floats, and liberty means law and order and good government. As Abraham Lincoln stands before the world the greatest exponent of Americanism, so let his inspiration give force and power to the progressive spirit of this age and of the coming centuries, and American progress will never cease until liberty and equal rights are the birth-right of every man, woman and child in the civilized world.

Abraham Lincoln ! to the North and the South, to the master and the slave, to the black man and the white, to the nation and the world—God’s Providence. [Great applause.]

MENU

Huitres

Gombo de Volaille, Printanière
Bisque de crabes

Feuilles de laitue, Suédoise
Radis Olives Céleri Amandes salées

Aiguillettes de Bass gratinées
Tomatos farcies aux concombres

Ris de Veau à la Dreux

Escalopes d'Agneau, sauce Colbert
Pommes Palestine Petits Pois à la française

Asperges Oyster Bay, sauce Hollandaise

Sorbet de Pamplemousse

Canard à tête rouge
Salade de Saison

Glaces de fantaisie
Petits fours Fruits
Café

VEUVE CLICQUOT SEC
POMMERY SEC

VEUVE CLICQUOT BRUT
APOLLINARIS

In response to invitations, more than one hundred ladies graced the occasion with their presence, enjoying the same menu as was served to the members of the Club, afterward occupying seats in the boxes of the grand ball room while the speakers responded to the toasts of the evening.

LADIES,
GUESTS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE
REPUBLICAN CLUB.

ANDREWS, MRS.....	Table 10, Seat 8
BALDWIN, MRS JOHN N.....	" 10, " 1
BALDWIN, MISS GENEVIEVE.....	" 10, " 2
BARCUS, MRS. JAMES S.....	" 11, " 1
BEER, MRS. W. C.....	" 10, " 3
BEER, MISS M. E.....	" 10, " 4
BLANCHARD, MRS JAMES A.....	" 1, " 3
BOWNE, MRS. S. W.....	" 7, " 1
BOWNE, MRS. S. W. (Guest).....	" 7, " 2
BROCKWAY, MRS. H. H.....	" 5, " 7
BROWN, MRS. PRATT A.....	" 7, " 8
BURNHAM, MRS. F. A.....	" 5, " 3
BURNHAM, JR., MRS. GEORGE.....	" 5, " 8
BURNHAM, JR., MRS. GEORGE (Guest).....	" 5, " 9
BUTLER, MISS	" 3, " 7
CALDWELL, MRS. ALEXANDER.....	" 1, " 5
CAMPBELL, J. D. (Guest).....	" 11, " 2
CAMPBELL, J. D. (Guest).....	" 11, " 3
CHASE, MRS. AUSTIN.....	" 11, " 5
CRERAND, MRS. WILLIAM F.....	" 2, " 7
DAY, MISS ELIZABETH G.....	" 6, " 4
DEEVES, MRS. J. HENRY.....	" 5, " 2
DEEVES, MRS. RICHARD.....	" 5, " 1
DEEVES, MRS. RICHARD (Guest).....	" 5, " 6
DIXON, MRS. W. J.....	" 5, " 4
EASTON, MRS. WILLIAM J.....	" 3, " 2
EDGERTON, MRS. W. P.....	" 10, " 5
ELEBASH, MRS. CLARENCE S.....	" 9, " 7
EMDIN, MRS. LIONEL.....	" 3, " 10

FIERO, MRS. J. NEWTON.....	Table 1,	Seat 8
FINDLAY, MISS.....	" 2,	" 8
FULTON, MRS. CLARKE M.....	" 2,	" 2
GIFFORD, MRS. JAMES M.....	" 2,	" 1
HALSTEAD, MRS. JACOB.....	" 10,	" 7
HARLOW, MRS. FRANK S.....	" 6,	" 2
HEDGES, MISS JOSEPHINE.....	" 9,	" 4
HITCHCOCK, MRS. J. F.....	" 1,	" 6
HOLDEN, MRS. E. P.....	" 9,	" 3
KEYSER, MRS. W. B. T.....	" 7,	" 9
KNAPP, LUCIEN (Guest).....	" 9,	" 8
LEAYCRAFT, MRS. J. EDGAR.....	" 1,	" 7
LORING, MRS. D. A.....	" 8,	" 1
LORING, MRS. D. A. (Guest).....	" 8,	" 7
LORING, MRS. D. A. (Guest).....	" 8,	" 8
LORING, SR., MRS. F. L.....	" 8,	" 5
LORING, MRS. F. L.....	" 8,	" 6
LORING, MISS MARY.....	" 8,	" 4
LOUNSBURY, MRS. P. C.....	" 6,	" 3
LYON, MISS.....	" 3,	" 8
MCLEAN, MRS. DONALD	" 2,	" 5
MCLEAN, MRS. DONALD (Guest).....	" 2,	" 6
McMICHAEL, MRS. ARKELL R.....	" 9,	" 6
MARSTON, MRS. EDGAR L.....	" 7,	" 6
MERRIAM, ARTHUR L. (Guest).....	" 3,	" 5
MILLER, MRS. E. M. F	" 7,	" 3
MILLER, MRS. E. M. F., GUEST.....	" 7,	" 4
MILLER, MISS JANE.....	" 3,	" 4
MORRIS, MRS. FREDERICK P.....	" 6,	" 1
MORSE, MRS. HARRY F.....	" 3,	" 1
NEWELL, MRS. E. A	" 1,	" 4
ODELL, MRS. B. B.....	" 1,	" 1
PORTER, MRS. NINA F.....	" 11,	" 4
QUIN, MRS. J. FLOY.....	" 5,	" 5
ROBERTS, MRS. GEORGE W.....	" 9,	" 5

	Table	8,	Seat	3
SCHMIDT, MRS. MAX. E.....	"	6,	"	5
SCOTT, MRS. EDWARD W.....	"	1,	"	2
SCOTT, MRS. N. B.....	"	3,	"	3
SHAW, MRS. WALTER IRVING.....	"	3,	"	6
SLOAN, MRS. ROBERT S.....	"	2,	"	3
STEARNS, MRS. JESSE.....	"	7,	"	7
STODDARD, MRS. HENRY L.....	"	7,	"	5
 TALBOT, MRS. R. B.....	"	6,	"	7
TREMAIN, MRS. CHARLES.....	"	3,	"	9
 VEDDER, MRS. C. P.....	"	8,	"	2
VROOMAN, MRS. JOHN W.....	"	6,	"	6
 WEBB, MRS. JAMES A.....	"	9,	"	1
WEBB, JR., MRS. JAMES A.....	"	9,	"	2
WHITAKER, MRS. H. P.....	"	2,	"	4
WOOD, MRS. ANTOINETTE.....	"	4,	"	1
WOOD, MRS. ANTOINETTE (GUEST).....	"	4,	"	2
WOOD, MRS. ANTOINETTE (GUEST).....	"	4,	"	3
WOOD, MRS. ANTOINETTE (GUEST).....	"	4,	"	4
WOOD, MRS. ANTOINETTE (GUEST).....	"	4,	"	5
WOOD, MRS. ANTOINETTE (GUEST).....	"	4,	"	6
WOOD, MRS. ANTOINETTE (GUEST).....	"	4,	"	7
WOOD, MRS. ANTOINETTE (GUEST).....	"	4,	"	8
WOLFE, MRS. S. B.....	"	10,	"	6

GUESTS
OF
LINCOLN DINNER COMMITTEE

HON. ROBERT C. MORRIS,
REV. GEORGE T. PURVIS,
HON. GEORGE B. SLOAN,
HON. CORNELIUS N. BLISS,
HON. WHITELAW REID,
HON. JOHN M. THURSTON,
HON. ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE,
HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
HON. JOSEPH R. BURTON,
GEN. HENRY E. TREMAIN,
HON. JOHN N. BALDWIN,
HON. MARCUS A. HANNA,
HON. JOHN W. GRIGGS,
HON. N. B. SCOTT,
HON. FREDERICK S. GIBBS,
HON. EDWARD T. BARTLETT,
GEN. HENRY C. CORBIN,
HON. A. G. COCHRAN,
HON. HUGH GORDON MILLER,
HON. CHARLES A. CASE.

MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLICAN CLUB
ATTENDING THE LINCOLN DINNER.

	Table	35,	Seat	9
AARON, HERMAN.....	"	39,	"	4
ADAMS, L. E.....	"	14,	"	2
ADAMS, WILLIAM H.....	"	7,	"	9
ADDICKS, J. EDWARD.....	"	1,	"	9
ADDIS, E. W.....	"	6,	"	7
ADDOMS, MORTIMER C.....	"	19,	"	4
ALDRIDGE, GEORGE W.....	"	35,	"	3
ALLEN, AUGUSTUS H.....	"	15,	"	3
ANDREWS, HARVEY T.....	"	31,	"	8
AUERBACH, LOUIS.....	"	40,	"	6
ASHLEY, E. W.....	"	40,	"	8
ASHMORE, H. B.....	"	1,	"	8
ATKINS, T. ASTLEY.....	"	19,	"	7
AUSTIN, GEO. C.....	"	38,	"	3
BAKER, R.....	"	40,	"	9
BALDWIN, JR., WILLIAM H.....	"	16,	"	2
BARBOUR, WILLIAM.....	"	9,	"	12
BARCUS, JAMES S.....	"	37,	"	6
BARLOW, J. W.....	"	28,	"	5
BATCHELLER, GEO. CLINTON.....	"	1,	"	11
BATCHELDER, WILLIAM N.....	"	6,	"	11
BECKER, C. E.....	"	1,	"	6
BEER, W. C.....	"	5,	"	1
BEERS, GEORGE E.....	"	20,	"	7
BELLINGER, JOHN B.....	"	5,	"	3
BENEDICT, CHARLES M.....	"	10,	"	9
BENEDICT, REED.....	"	13,	"	11
BENJAMIN, I. R.....	"	43,	"	8
BENN, E. H.....	"	1,	"	5
BIMBERG, CHARLES W.....	"	42,	"	8
BIRRELL, HENRY.....	"	11,	"	9
BLAIR, C. H.....	"	9,	"	2
BLANCHARD, JAMES A.....	"	4,	"	1
BLOCH, PHILLIP.....	"	21,	"	1
BLOOMINGDALE, E. W.....	"	13,	"	1

BLOOMINGDALE, J. B.....	Table 13, Seat 6
BLOOMINGDALE, LYMAN G.....	" 13, " 7
BLOOMINGDALE, LYMAN G. (Guest).....	" 13, " 8
BONHEUR, LUCIEN L.....	" 34, " 7
BONSALL, GEORGE H.....	" 35, " 8
BORMAN, A. H	" 20, " 3
BOWNE, S. W.....	" 38, " 7
BOWNE, S. W. (Guest)	" 38, " 8
BOYD, JAMES.....	" 15, " 9
BRADLEY, WILLIAM H.....	" 8, " 3
BRAINARD, FRANK.....	" 6, " 5
BRAINERD, CEPHAS.....	" 15, " 8
BRAINERD, IRA H.....	" 15, " 10
BREWER, REUBEN G.....	" 25, " 7
BROCKWAY, HORACE H	" 16, " 8
BROOKFIELD, E. M.....	" 9, " 5
BROWN, PRATT A.....	" 32, " 7
BROWN, WILBUR C.....	" 35, " 2
BROWNE, CHARLES E.....	" 33, " 6
BROWNING, WILLIAM H.....	" 8, " 10
BRUCE, M. LINN.....	" 21, " 2
BRUSH, E. F.....	" 26, " 6
BUCHANAN, WILLIAM.....	" 26, " 3
BURNHAM, FRED. A.....	" 8, " 7
BURNHAM, JR., GEORGE.....	" 8, " 8
BURNHAM, JR., GEORGE (Guest).....	" 8, " 9
BUTLER, C. W.....	" 44, " 2
BRYANT, MONROE B.....	" 37, " 1
BRYANT, WILLIAM A.....	" 37, " 3
BYRNE, THOMAS J.....	" 42, " 1
CÆSAR, H. A.....	" 31, " 5
CADDIGAN, J. P.....	" 17, " 12
CALDWELL, ALEXANDER.....	" 6, " 1
CAMPBELL, J. D.....	" 21, " 7
CANFIELD, A. L.....	" 10, " 10
CARMALT, JAMES W.....	" 15, " 7
CARMICHEL, A.....	" 46, " 3
CARR, W.....	" 29, " 3
CARROLL, D. J.....	" 42, " 5
CARROLL, D. J. (Guest).....	" 42, " 6
CHASE, AUSTIN C	" 46, " 4
CHASE, W. B.....	" 46, " 5
CHURCHILL, S. E.....	" 1, " 7
CILLEY, JOHN K.....	" 4, " 5
CLARKE, JOHN PROCTOR.....	" 11, " 12

	Table	37	Seat	5
CLARKE, WILLIAM E.	"	32,	"	4
CLAUDIO, VICTOR	"	20,	"	6
CLIFT, E. H.	"	25,	"	8
COEN, JOSEPH A.	"	4,	"	10
COHEN, WILLIAM N.	"	45,	"	1
COLLIER, ROBERT J.	"	45,	"	2
COLLIER, ROBERT J. (Guest)	"	45,	"	3
COLLIER, ROBERT J. (Guest)	"	11,	"	4
COLLIS, CHARLES H. T.	"	6,	"	8
CONGER, EDWARD M.	"	6,	"	9
CONGER, HENRY C.	"	6,	"	4
CONKLIN, EUGENE H.	"	33	"	2
CONNELL, JR., E. V.	"	19,	"	3
COULT, JOSEPH	"	22,	"	10
COVENTRY, SINCLAIR	"	15,	"	11
CRANE, EDWARD N.	"	28,	"	10
CRANE, LEROY B.	"	21,	"	4
CRANE, MUNROE	"	5,	"	9
CRERAND, W. F.	"	30,	"	1
CROFT, SILAS C.	"	15,	"	1
CROFT, S. C. (Guest)	"	15,	"	13
CROFT, S. C. (Guest)	"	15,	"	12
CRUMBIE, FRANK R.	"	41,	"	3
CRUMBIE, GEORGE B.	"	41,	"	7
 DALLEY, HENRY	"	35,	"	5
DALLEY, HENRY (Guest)	"	35,	"	6
DANENBAUM, M. C.	"	30,	"	4
DEEVEES, J. HENRY	"	8,	"	12
DEEVEES, RICHARD	"	8,	"	1
DEEVEES, RICHARD (Guest)	"	8,	"	2
DE KIEFFER, EUGENE H.	"	23,	"	3
DE MILT, HENRY R.	"	18,	"	4
DENNIS, JOHN B.	"	10,	"	4
DEUEL, JOSEPH M.	"	14,	"	1
DEWING, LEONARD H.	"	14,	"	7
DITMAR, ISAAC E.	"	42,	"	3
DIXON, WILLIAM J.	"	8,	"	4
DORLAND, JOHN C.	"	15,	"	5
DORLAND, V. C.	"	15,	"	6
DOVER, ELMER	"	11,	"	8
DRAKE, CHARLES W.	"	16,	"	3
DURYEE, EDWARD H.	"	28,	"	2
DUTTON, JOHN A.	"	32,	"	1
DUTTON, JOHN A. (Guest)	"	32,	"	2

DUVAL, H. C.	Table 24,	Seat 5
DYKES, JOSEPH	" 16,	" 6
DE PEYSTER, JOHNSTON L.	" 44,	" 8
EASTON, WILLIAM J.	" 3,	" 8
EDGERTON, W. P.	" 5,	" 7
EHLERS, E. M. L.	" 16,	" 10
EINSTEIN, WILLIAM	" 29,	" 1
ELEBASH, CLARENCE S.	" 22,	" 8
ELY, HARRY A.	" 5,	" 4
EMDIN, LIONEL	" 3,	" 5
EMERY, JOSEPH H.	" 20,	" 1
EMLEY, J. NOBLE	" 17,	" 5
ENGELHART, J. ALBERT	" 44,	" 7
ENNIS, MORTIMER J.	" 6,	" 3
ERWIN, R. G.	" 12,	" 5
EVERHART, GEORGE P.	" 27,	" 4
ESPEREANCE, JR., DAVID A. L.	" 46,	" 1
ESPEREANCE, JR., DAVID A. L. (Guest)	" 46,	" 2
FAGAN, JAMES	" 43,	" 9
FAIRCHILD, GEORGE W.	" 17,	" 6
FARLEY, TERENCE	" 22,	" 5
FATMAN, MORRIS	" 29,	" 6
FECHHEIMER, S. M.	" 43,	" 12
FELSINGER, WILLIAM	" 36,	" 2
FIERO, J. NEWTON	" 1,	" 2
FINDLEY, WILLIAM L.	" 10,	" 7
FITCH, ASHBEL P.	" 31,	" 3
FITZGERALD, JAMES	" 4,	" 6
FLETCHER, AUSTIN B.	" 2,	" 9
FOSTER, DEAN	" 36,	" 7
FROST, B. Y.	" 41,	" 6
FROST, LE ROY	" 41,	" 4
FULTON, CHARLES W.	" 30,	" 6
FURGUSON, FRANK	" 13,	" 12
GIFFORD, JAMES M.	" 30,	" 5
GILBERT, A. S.	" 22,	" 4
GILBERT, CASS	" 42,	" 2
GILMAN, E. R.	" 17,	" 9
GILMAN, THEODORE P.	" 17,	" 10
GLEASON, HENRY	" 10,	" 8
GOFF, JOHN W.	" 4,	" 7
GOODHART, A. E.	" 1,	" 4
GOODHART, P. J.	" 1,	" 3

	Table	33,	Seat	3
GRACE, JOHN W.....	"	28,	"	6
GRAY, GEORGE R.....	"	17,	"	1
GREEN, GEORGE E.....	"	19,	"	1
GREENE, JOHN A.....	"	19,	"	5
GREENE, JOHN A. (Guest).....	"	19,	"	6
GREENE, JOHN A. (Guest).....	"	9,	"	8
GREENE, FRANCIS VINTON.....	"	17,	"	2
GREENE, RICHARD T.....	"	40,	"	2
GUMNERE, JR., BARKER.....	"	29,	"	2
GRISWOLD, H.....				
HADDOW, JOHN.....	"	39,	"	3
HALDENSTEIN, I.....	"	16,	"	9
HALSTEAD, JACOB.....	"	26,	"	1
HANCOCK, W. S.....	"	41,	"	1
HAND, J. C.....	"	27,	"	5
HANFORD, GEORGE B.....	"	17,	"	7
HANNAHS, F. W.....	"	39,	"	1
HANSEN, CARL FISCHER.....	"	47,	"	1
HARDING, H. C.....	"	14,	"	8
HARLOW, FRANK S.....	"	16,	"	4
HARRISON, LYNDE.....	"	12,	"	1
HARRISON, LYNDE (Guest).....	"	12,	"	2
HASBROUCK, G. B. D.....	"	25,	"	4
HASKELL, HENRY C.....	"	38,	"	5
HATCH, EDWARD W.....	"	4,	"	8
HAVILAND, MERRITT E.....	"	32,	"	6
HAWKES, McDougall.....	"	11,	"	7
HAWLEY, EDWIN.....	"	34,	"	2
HAYES, JAMES P.....	"	26,	"	9
HAYES, JAMES L.....	"	9,	"	2
HEDGES, CHARLES.....	"	37,	"	7
HEDGES, I. M.....	"	35,	"	7
HEDGES, JOE E.....	"	11,	"	3
HELMUTH, JR., WILLIAM TOD.....	"	40,	"	2
HICKS, THOMAS L.....	"	37,	"	8
HILANDS, W. J.....	"	47,	"	5
HIRSCH, MORRIS J.....	"	31,	"	4
HIRSCH, ROBERT B.....	"	31,	"	10
HITCHCOCK, J. F.....	"	6,	"	12
HOCHSTADTER, ALBERT F.....	"	43,	"	1
HOCHSTADTER, HARRY G.....	"	43,	"	2
HOCHSTADTER, LEONARD A.....	"	43,	"	3
HODSON, J. MURTHIN.....	"	10,	"	3
HOLDEN, E. P.....	"	11,	"	11
HOMER, CHARLES F.....	"	9,	"	3

HOWELL, JAMES E.....	Table 23.	Seat 1
HUBBARD, THOMAS H.....	" 18,	" 5
HUBBARD, THOMAS H. (Guest).....	" 18,	" 6
HUME FREDERICK T.....	" 8,	" 5
 JACOBSON, JOSEPH.....	" 43,	" 5
JENKINS, J. ALVA.....	" 26,	" 7
JENKINSON, RICHARD C.....	" 28,	" 4
JONES, EDWIN A.....	" 22,	" 6
JOSEPHI, ISAIAH.....	" 43,	" 4
 KASSING, EDWIN S.....	" 23,	" 8
KENYON, ROBERT N.....	" 32,	" 5
KETCHUM, A. P.....	" 21,	" 6
KEYSER, W. B. T.....	" 10,	" 11
KIAM, ED.....	" 13,	" 4
KILBURN, CHARLES F.....	" 28,	" 3
KNAPP, LUCIEN.....	" 14,	" 5
KNOX, E. A.....	" 2,	" 2
KOCH, FRANK.....	" 33,	" 5
KOHLER, FRANK K.....	" 6,	" 6
KUGELMAN, J. G.....	" 2,	" 6
 LAUER, EDGAR J.....	" 32,	" 8
LEARY, WILLIAM.....	" 18,	" 8
LEAYCRAFT, J. EDGAR.....	" 1,	" 1
LEE, SAMUEL.....	" 40,	" 7
LEHMAN, ARTHUR.....	" 43,	" 11
LEHMAIER, JAMES S.....	" 9,	" 4
LEXOW, CHARLES K.....	" 23,	" 6
LEVISON, JOSEPH.....	" 29,	" 7
LEVY, ABE.....	" 13,	" 5
LEWI, ISIDOR.....	" 41,	" 8
LEWIS, DANIEL.....	" 34,	" 10
LEWISOHN, AD.....	" 34,	" 3
LINK, DAVID C.....	" 6,	" 2
LITTLE, JOHN.....	" 28,	" 1
LOBDELL, A. T.....	" 1,	" 10
LOCKE, CHARLES E.....	" 5,	" 8
LOCKMAN, FRED I.....	" 40,	" 4
LOCKMAN, JOHN T.....	" 40,	" 1
LOCKMAN, JOHN Q.....	" 40,	" 3
LOEW, E. V.....	" 8,	" 11
LORING, D. A.....	" 27,	" 1
LORING, FRANCIS L.....	" 27,	" 3
LORING, JR., FRANCIS L.....	" 27,	" 2

LORING, JOSEPH H	Table 27, Seat 6
LOUNSBURY, P. C.....	" 24, " 2
LOVIS, HENRY C.....	" 39, " 7
LOVELAND, FRANK C.....	" 36, " 6
McCALL, EDWARD E.....	" 5, " 6
McCOOK, ANSON G.....	" 9, " 1
McCOOK, JOHN J.....	" 7, " 1
McCOOK, JOHN J. (Guest).....	" 7, " 2
McCOOK, JOHN J. (Guest).....	" 7, " 3
McCOOK, JOHN J. (Guest).....	" 7, " 4
McCOOK, JOHN J. (Guest).....	" 7, " 5
McCOOK, JOHN J. (Guest).....	" 7, " 6
McCOOK, JOHN J. (Guest).....	" 7, " 7
McCOOK, JOHN J. (Guest).....	" 7, " 8
McKEE, MOSES M.....	" 22, " 3
McLAUGHLIN, CHESTER B.....	" 4, " 2
MCLEAN, DONALD.....	" 32, " 3
MCLEAN, DONALD (Guest).....	" 32, " 4
McMAHON, MARTIN T.....	Table 4, Seat 3
McMICHAEL, A. R.....	" 44, " 4
McWHIRTER, H. L.....	" 21, " 3
MACDONALD, CHARLES HOWARD.....	" 45, " 7
MACHEN, A. W.....	" 5, " 2
MACK, A. J.....	" 6, " 10
MACKELVEY, GEORGE A.....	" 30, " 3
MAGUIRE, J. DE SMET.....	" 25, " 5
MANN, W. D.....	" 14, " 4
MARSH, JOSEPH A.....	" 16, " 5
MARSHALL, LOUIS	" 44, " 5
MARSHALL, LOUIS (Guest).....	" 44, " 6
MARSTON, EDGAR L.....	" 10, " 2
MARVIN, SAMUEL W.....	" 26, " 5
MASON, ALEXANDER T.....	" 18, " 1
MATTHEWS, ARMITAGE.....	" 11, " 6
MAYER, JULIUS M.....	" 22, " 1
MAYO, JOHN B.....	" 22, " 2
MERRIAM, ARTHUR L.....	" 3, " 1
MERRIAM, WALTER B.....	" 38, " 4
MERRITT, W. JENKS.....	" 14, " 6
MILLER, E. M. F.....	" 24, " 7
MILLER, E. M. F. (Guest).....	" 24, " 8
MILLER, SAMUEL C.....	" 25, " 6
MIRRIAM, CHAS.....	" 38, " 2
MONEYPENNY, N. N.....	" 42, " 7
MONTAGUE, WILLIAM P.....	" 33, " 4

MORGAN, ROLLIN M.....	Table 23, Seat 9
MORIARTY, JOHN.....	" 26, " 12
MORRIS, FREDERICK P.....	" 16, " 1
MORSE, HARRY F.....	" 3, " 2
MUELLER, F. G.....	" 26, " 11
MUNSEY, FRANK A.....	" 47, " 4
MURRAY, ROBERT A.....	" 34, " 8
NAUMBERG, AARON.....	" 31, " 1
NEWBURGER, JOSEPH E.....	" 4, " 4
NEWELL, E. A.....	" 2, " 7
NEWMAN, HENRY.....	" 13, " 10
NICOLSON, JR., JOHN.....	" 35, " 4
NORTON, A. B.....	" 44, " 1
OCHS, A. S.....	" 2, " 4
OLCOTT, W. M. K.....	" 18, " 3
OPENHYNM, ADOLPHE	" 31, " 9
OTTINGER, NATHAN.....	" 34, " 9
PALMER, EDMUND J.....	" 17, " 3
PATRICK, CHARLES H.....	" 37, " 4
PATTERSON, C. GODFREY.....	" 34, " 4
PEARSE, J. C.....	" 39, " 5
PIERCY, H. CLAY.....	" 23, " 11
PIERCY, Z. T.....	" 23, " 12
PLANT, MORTON F.....	" 12, " 6
POND, J. B.....	" 2, " 8
PORTER, H. M.....	" 5, " 12
PORTER, WILLIAM H	" 3, " 3
POST, HENRY C.....	" 36, " 5
POTTER, WILLIAM F.....	" 16, " 7
PRINGLE, JAMES R.....	" 33, " 7
PULLMAN, JAMES M.....	" 5, " 10
PUTZEL, G.....	" 29, " 4
QUIN, J. FLOY.....	" 8, " 6
RHODES, BRADFORD.....	" 25, " 1
RHODES, GEORGE H.....	" 33, " 9
RICE, W. P.....	" 17, " 8
RICHARD, EDWIN A.....	" 31, " 7
RINKE, EMIL	" 33, " 1
ROBBINS, LOUIS L.....	" 41, " 5
ROBERTS, GEORGE W.....	" 44, " 3
ROGERS, HENRY A.....	" 3, " 7

	Table 31, Seat	6
ROTHSCHILD, V. SIDNEY.....	" 34,	5
RUNYON, MEFFORD.....		
SACKETT, HENRY W.....	" 25,	2
SARGENT, GEO. H.....	" 18,	9
SAXE, MARTIN.....	" 29,	8
SCHIEKEL, WILLIAM.....	" 2,	10
SCHULMAN, S.....	" 46,	7
SCHLEY, WILLIAM T.....	" 14,	3
SCOFIELD, E. L.....	" 24,	3
SCOTT, EDWARD W.....	" 24,	4
SCHMIDT, MAX E.....	" 27,	8
SEABURY, GEORGE J.....	" 39,	6
SEYBEL, F. W.....	" 23,	10
SELIGMAN, MAURICE.....	" 23,	4
SHAW, IRVING M.....	" 36,	8
SHEFFIELD, JAMES R.....	" 10,	6
SHONGOOD, CHARLES.....	" 43,	9
SIEFERT, C. L.....	" 23,	5
SLADE, F. A.....	" 18,	10
SLATER, GEORGE A.....	" 26,	10
SLEICHER, JOHN A.....	" 2,	3
SLOAN, ROBERT S.....	" 38,	6
SMITH, GEORGE J.....	" 25,	3
SMITH, JAMES A.....	" 37,	2
SMITH, PIERRE J.....	" 40,	10
SMYTH, HERBERT C.....	" 22,	7
SOPER, A. W.....	" 9,	11
STEARNS, JESSE.....	" 30,	7
STEELE, ADELBERT H.....	" 18,	7
STERN, LEOPOLD.....	" 14,	2
STERN, LOUIS.....	" 2,	1
STERN, S. H.....	" 2,	5
STEWART, GEORGE TAYLOR.....	" 45,	6
STEWART, JOHN.....	" 43,	10
STEWART, THOMAS E.....	" 45,	4
STODDARD, HENRY L.....	" 10,	1
STOVER, MARTIN L.....	" 4,	9
STRASSBURGER, SAMUEL.....	" 15,	4
STRAUSS, WILLIAM.....	" 34,	1
STYLES, SAMUEL D.....	" 20,	4
SUTTON, GEORGE H.....	" 15,	2
SWAIN, GEORGE B.....	" 28,	8
SWAIN, GEORGE B. (Guest).....	" 28,	9
SWORDS, HENRY L.....	" 35,	1
TANNER, JOHN R.....	" 12,	4

TALBOT, R. B.	.....	Table 24, Seat	6
TASKER, FRED. E.	.....	" 46,	" 8
TAYLOR, J. RANDOLPH.	.....	" 26,	" 8
THOMAS, SAMUEL.	.....	" 9,	" 7
THOMAS, O. F.	.....	" 9,	" 10
THOMPSON, CHAS. C.	.....	" 35,	" 10
THOMPSON, JEFFERSON DE MONT.	.....	" 47,	" 2
THURBER, F. B.	.....	" 33,	" 8
TITUS, E. H.	.....	" 20,	" 5
TOBIN, R. VINCENT.	.....	" 10,	" 5
TOUSEY, SINCLAIR.	.....	" 34,	" 6
TREAT, CHARLES H.	.....	" 5,	" 5
TREMAIN, CHARLES.	.....	" 3,	" 6
TROWBRIDGE, EDMUND.	.....	" 12,	" 7
URNER, SAMUEL P.	.....	" 45,	" 8
VAN COTT, CORNELIUS.	.....	" 13,	" 3
VANDERBILT, AARON.	.....	" 39,	" 8
VARNUM, JAMES M.	.....	" 11,	" 1
VEDDER, C. P.	.....	" 27,	" 7
VIETOR, GEORGE F.	.....	" 31,	" 2
VON DER LIETH, NICHOLAS.	.....	" 23,	" 7
VROOMAN, JOHN W.	.....	" 24,	" 1
WADSWORTH, R. C. W.	.....	" 9,	" 6
WAGNER, FREDERICK C.	.....	" 45,	" 5
WAKEMAN, WILBUR F.	.....	" 20,	" 8
WALL, EDWARD T.	.....	" 28,	" 7
WALTER, W. I.	.....	" 29,	" 5
WANAMAKER, GEORGE W.	.....	" 30,	" 2
WANDLING, JAMES L.	.....	" 36,	" 1
WARREN, T. M.	.....	" 12,	" 8
WEBB, JAMES A.	.....	" 11,	" 10
WEEKES, JR., JOHN A.	.....	" 11,	" 2
WEINBERG, J. L.	.....	" 46,	" 6
WELSH, PETER A.	.....	" 36,	" 3
WENTWORTH, THOMAS F.	.....	" 9,	" 9
WEST, JOHN C.	.....	" 13,	" 9
WESTON, JOHN F.	.....	" 39,	" 2
WETMORE, EDMUND.	.....	" 18,	" 2
WHEELER, T. H.	.....	" 3,	" 4
WHITE, S. V.	.....	" 20,	" 2
WHITAKER, H. B.	.....	" 30,	" 8

	Table 23, Seat	2
WILBUR, MYRON T.....	" 17,	" 4
WILLCOX, WILLIAM R.....	" 11,	" 5
WINTHROP, BRONSON.....	" 21,	" 8
WOLFE, S. B.....	" 35,	" 11
WOOD, LORIN.....	" 36,	" 4
WOOD, RUFUS H.....	" 12,	" 3
WOODFORD, STEWART L.....	" 25,	" 9
WOODHOUSE, JOHN.....	" 40,	" 5
WRIGHT, DAVID F.....		
YOUNG, CHARLES H.....	" 26,	" 2
YOUNG, J. ADDISON.....	" 26,	" 4
ZELLER, LORENZ.....	" 21,	" 5
ZUCKER, PETER.....	" 43,	" 6
ZUCKER, PETER (Guest).....	" 43,	" 7

DIAGRAM
OF
BANQUET TABLES.

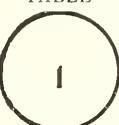
TABLES

IN THE LADIES' BANQUET HALL

SEAT

- 1.
2. Mrs. N. B. Scott.
3. Mrs. James A. Blanchard.
4. Mrs. E. A. Newell.

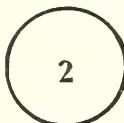
TABLE



SEAT

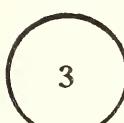
5. Mrs. Alex. Caldwell.
6. Mrs. J. F. Hitchcock.
7. Mrs. J. E. Leaycraft.
8. Mrs. J. Newton Fiero.

1. Mrs. James M. Gifford.
2. Mrs. Clarke M. Fulton.
3. Mrs. Jesse Stearns.
4. Mrs. H. P. Whitaker.



5. Mrs. Donald McLean.
6. Mrs. Donald McLean, Guest.
7. Mrs. William F. Crerand.
8. Miss Findlay.

1. Mrs. Harry F. Morse.
2. Mrs. William J. Easton.
3. Mrs. Walter Irving Shaw.
4. Miss Jane Miller.
5. Arthur L. Merriam, Guest.



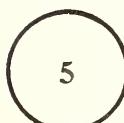
6. Mrs. Robert S. Sloan.
7. Miss Butler.
8. Miss Lyon.
9. Mrs. Charles Tremain.
10. Mrs. Lionel Emdin.

1. Mrs. Antoinette E. Wood.
2. Mrs. Antoinette E. Wood, Guest.
3. Mrs. Antoinette E. Wood, Guest.
4. Mrs. Antoinette E. Wood, Guest.



5. Mrs. Antoinette E. Wood, Guest.
6. Mrs. Antoinette E. Wood, Guest.
7. Mrs. Antoinette E. Wood, Guest.
8. Mrs. Antoinette E. Wood, Guest.

1. Mrs. Richard Deerves.
2. Mrs. J. Henry Deerves.
3. Mrs. F. A. Burnham.
4. Mrs. W. J. Dixon.



5. Mrs. J. Floy Quin.
6. Mrs. Richard Deerves, Guest.
7. Mrs. H. H. Brockway.
8. Mrs. Geo. Burnham, Jr., Guest.
9. Mrs. Geo. Burnham, Jr., Guest.

SEAT

1. Mrs. Frederic P. Morris.
2. Mrs. Frank S. Harlow.
3. Mrs. P. C. Lounsbury.
4. Mrs. Elizabeth G. Day.

TABLE

6

SEAT

5. Mrs. Edward W. Scott.
6. Mrs. John W. Vrooman.
7. Mrs. R. B. Talbot.

1. Mrs. S. W. Bowne.
2. Mrs. S. W. Bowne, Guest.
3. Mrs. E. M. F. Miller.
4. Mrs. E. M. F. Miller,
Guest.

7

5. Mrs. Henry L. Stoddard
6. Mrs. Edgar L. Marston.
7. Mrs. Leopold Stern.
8. Mrs. Pratt A. Brown.
9. Mrs. W. B. T. Keyser.

1. Mrs. D. A. Loring.
2. Mrs. C. P. Vedder.
3. Mrs. Max E. Schmidt.
4. Miss Mary Loring.

8

5. Mrs. F. L. Loring, Sr.
6. Mrs. F. L. Loring.
7. Mrs. D. A. Loring,
Guest.
8. Mrs. D. A. Loring,
Guest.

1. Mrs. James A. Webb.
2. Mrs. James A. Webb, Jr.
3. Mrs. E. P. Holden.
4. Miss Josephine Hedges.

9

5. Mrs. George W. Roberts.
6. Miss A. R. McMichael.
7. Mrs. Clarence Elebash.
8. Lucien Knapp's Guest.

1. Mrs. John N. Baldwin.
2. Miss Genevieve Baldwin.
3. Mrs. W. C. Beer.
4. Miss M. E. Beer.

10

5. Mrs. W. P. Edgerton.
6. Mrs. S. B. Wolf.
7. Mrs. Jacob Halstead.
8. Mrs. Andrews.

1. Mrs. James S. Barcus.
2. J. D. Campbell's Guest.
3. J. D. Campbell's Guest.
4. Mrs. Nina F. Porter.

11

5. Mrs. Austin Chase.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

BANQUET HALL AND TABLES.

SEAT

1. J. Edgar Leaycraft.
2. J. Newton Fiero.
3. P. J. Goodhart.
4. A. E. Goodhart.
5. E. A. Benn.

TABLE

1

SEAT

6. C. E. Becker.
7. S. E. Churchill.
8. T. Astley Atkins.
9. E. W. Addis.
10. A. T. Lodell.
11. Geo. Clinton Batcheller.

1. Louis Stern.
2. E. A. Knox.
3. John A. Sleicher.
4. A. S. Ochs.
5. S. H. Stern.

2

6. J. G. Kugelman.
7. E. A. Newell.
8. J. B. Pond.
9. Austin B. Fletcher.
10. William Schiekel.

1. Arthur L. Merriam.
2. Harry F. Morse.
3. William H. Porter.
4. T. H. Wheeler.

3

5. Lionel Emdin.
6. Charles Tremain.
7. Henry A. Rogers.
8. William J. Easton.
9. Arthur L. Merriam, Guest.
10. Arthur L. Merriam, Guest.

1. James A. Blanchard.
2. Chester B. McLaughlin.
3. Martin T. McMahan.
4. Joseph E. Newburger.
5. John K. Cilley.

4

6. James Fitzgerald.
7. John W. Goff.
8. Edward W. Hatch.
9. Martin L. Stover.
10. William N. Cohen.

1. William C. Beer.
2. A. W. Machen.
3. John B. Beilinger.
4. Henry A. Ely.
5. Charles H. Treat.

5

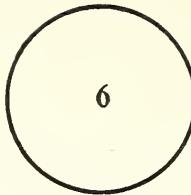
6. Edward E. McCall.
7. W. P. Edgerton.
8. Charles E. Locke.
9. Munroe Crane.
10. James M. Pullman.
11. George W. Perkins.
12. H. M. Porter.

SEAT

TABLE

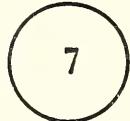
SEAT

1. Alexander Caldwell.
2. David C. Link.
3. Mortimer J. Ennis.
4. Eugene H. Conklin.
5. Frank Brainard.
6. Frank K. Kohler.



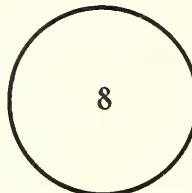
7. Mortimer C. Addoms.
8. Edward M. Conger.
9. Henry C. Conger.
10. A. J. Mack.
11. Wm. N. Batchelder.
12. J. F. Hitchcock.

1. John J. McCook.
2. John J. McCook, Guest.
3. John J. McCook, Guest.
4. John J. McCook, Guest.



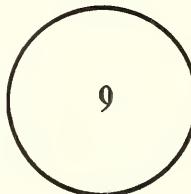
5. John J. McCook, Guest.
6. John J. McCook, Guest.
7. John J. McCook, Guest.
8. John J. McCook, Guest.

1. Richard Deevies.
2. Richard Deevies, Guest.
3. William H. Bradley.
4. William T. Dixon.
5. Frederick T. Hume.
6. J. Floy Quin.



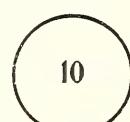
7. Frederick A. Burnham.
8. George Burnham, Jr.
9. George Burnham, Jr., Guest.
10. William H. Browning.
11. E. V. Loew.
12. J. Henry Deevies.

1. Anson G. McCook.
2. C. H. Blair.
3. Charles F. Homer.
4. James S. Lehmaier.
5. E. M. Brookfield.
6. R. C. W. Wadsworth.



7. Samuel Thomas.
8. Francis Vinton Greene.
9. Thomas F. Wentworth.
10. O. F. Thomas.
11. A. W. Soper.
12. William Barbour.

1. Henry L. Stoddard.
2. Edgar L. Marston.
3. J. Murlin Hodson.
4. John H. Dennis.
5. R. Vincent Tobin.
6. James R. Sheffield.



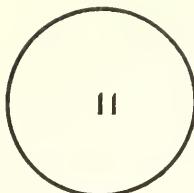
7. William L. Findley.
8. Henry Gleason.
9. Charles M. Benedict.
10. A. L. Canfield.
11. W. B. T. Keyser.
12. J. Edward Addicks.

SEAT

TABLE

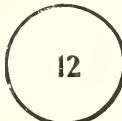
SEAT

1. James M. Varnum.
2. John A. Weekes, Jr.
3. Job E. Hedges.
4. Charles H. T. Collis.
5. Bronson Winthrop.
6. Armitage Matthews.



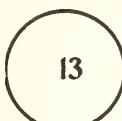
7. McDougall Hawkes.
8. Elmer Dover.
9. Henry L. Burnett.
10. James A. Webb.
11. E. P. Holden.
12. John Proctor Clarke.

1. Lynde Harrison.
2. Lynde Harrison, Guest.
3. Stewart L. Woodford.
4. John R. Tanner.



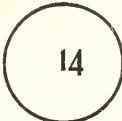
5. R. G. Erwin.
6. Morton F. Plant.
7. Edmund Trowbridge.
8. T. M. Warren.

1. E. W. Bloomingdale.
2. Leopold Stern.
3. Cornelius Van Cott.
4. Ed. Kiam.
5. Abe. Levy.
6. J. B. Bloomingdale.



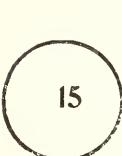
7. Lyman G. Bloomingdale
8. Lyman G. Bloomingdale
9. John C. West. Guest.
10. Henry Newman.
11. Reed Benedict.
12. Frank Ferguson.

1. Joseph M. Deuel.
2. William H. Adams.
3. William T. Schley.
4. W. D. Mann.



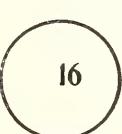
5. Lucien Knapp.
6. W. Jenks Merritt.
7. Leonard N. Dewing.
8. H. C. Harding.

1. Silas C. Croft.
2. S. C. Croft, Guest.
3. S. C. Croft, Guest.
4. George H. Sutton.
5. Harvey T. Andrews.
6. Samuel Strasburger.
7. John C. Dorland.



8. V. C. Dorland.
9. James W. Carmalt.
10. Cephas Brainerd.
11. James Boyd.
12. Ira H. Brainerd.
13. Sinclair Coventry.

1. Frederick P. Morris.
2. William H. Baldwin, Jr.
3. Charles W. Drake.
4. Frank S. Harlow.
5. Joseph A. Marsh.

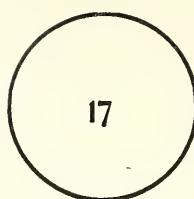


6. Joseph Dykes.
7. William F. Potter.
8. H. H. Brockway.
9. I. Haldenstein.
10. E. M. L. Ehlers.

SEAT

1. George E. Green.
2. Richard T. Greene.
3. Edmund J. Palmer.
4. William R. Willcox.
5. Jay Noble Emley.
6. George W. Fairchild.

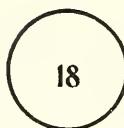
TABLE



SEAT

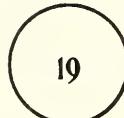
7. George B. Hanford.
8. W. P. Rice.
9. E. R. Gilman.
10. Theodore P. Gilman.
11. Walter J. Dunham.
12. J. P. Caddigan.

1. Alexander T. Mason.
2. Edmund Wetmore.
3. W. M. K. Olcott.
4. Henry R. DeMilt.
5. Thomas H. Hubbard.



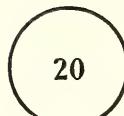
6. Thomas H. Hubbard, Guest.
7. Adelbert H. Steele.
8. William Leary.
9. George H. Sargent.
10. F. A. Slade.

1. John A. Greene.
2. James L. Hays.
3. Joseph Coulter.
4. George W. Aldridge.



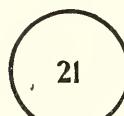
5. John A. Greene, Guest.
6. John A. Greene, Guest.
7. Geo. C. Austin.

1. Joseph H. Emery.
2. S. V. White.
3. A. H. Borman.
4. Samuel D. Styles.



5. E. H. Titus.
6. E. H. Clift.
7. George E. Beers.
8. Wilbur F. Wakeman.

1. Phillip Bloch.
2. M. Linn Bruce.
3. H. L. McWhirter.
4. Le Roy B. Crane.



5. Lorenz Zeller.
6. A. P. Ketchum.
7. J. D. Campbell.
8. S. B. Wolfe.

1. Julius M. Mayer.
2. John B. Mayo.
3. Moses M. McKee.
4. A. S. Gilbert.
5. Terence Farley.



6. Edwin A. Jones.
7. Herbert C. Smyth.
8. Clarence S. Elebash.
9. Z. T. Piercy.
10. H. B. Coulter.

SEAT

TABLE

SEAT

1. John Little.
2. Myron Wilbur.
3. Eugene H. de Kieffer.
4. Maurice Seligman.
5. C. L. Siefert.
6. Charles K. Lexow.

23

7. N. von der Lieth.
8. Edwin S. Kassing.
9. Rollin M. Morgan.
10. F. W. Seybel.
11. Henry Clay Piercy.

1. John W. Vrooman.
2. P. C. Lounsbury.
3. E. L. Scofield.
4. Edward W. Scott.

24

5. Henry C. Duval.
6. R. B. Talbot.
7. E. M. F. Miller.
8. E. M. F. Miller, Guest.

1. Bradford Rhodes.
2. Henry W. Sackett.
3. George J. Smith.
4. G. B. D. Hasbrouck.

25

5. J. De Smet Maguire.
6. Samuel E. Miller.
7. Reuben G. Brewer.
8. Joseph A. Cohen.
9. John Woodhouse.

1. Jacob Halstead.
2. Charles H. Young.
3. William Buchanan.
4. J. Addison Young.
5. Samuel W. Marvin.
6. E. F. Brush.

26

7. J. Alva Jenkins.
8. J. Randolph Taylor.
9. James P. Hayes.
10. George A. Slater.
11. F. G. Mueller.
12. John Moriarty.

1. D. A. Loring.
2. F. L. Loring.
3. F. L. Loring, Jr.
4. George P. Everhart.

27

5. J. C. Hand.
6. Joseph H. Loring.
7. C. P. Vedder.
8. Max E. Schmidt.

1. Joseph E. Howell.
2. Edward H. Duryee.
3. Charles F. Kilburn.
4. Richard C. Jenkinson.
5. J. W. Barlow.

28

6. George R. Gray.
7. Edward T. Wall.
8. George B. Swain.
9. George B. Swain, Guest.
10. Edward N. Crane.

SEAT

1. William Einstein.
2. H. Griswold.
3. W. Carr.
4. G. Putzel.

TABLE

29

SEAT

5. W. I. Walter.
6. Maurice Fatman.
7. Joseph Levenson.
8. Martin Saxe.

1. W. F. Crerand.
2. George W. Wanamaker.
3. George A. Mackelvey.
4. M. C. Danenbaum.

30

5. James M. Gifford.
6. Charles W. Fulton.
7. Jesse Stearns.
8. H. P. Whitaker.

1. Aaron Naumburg.
2. George F. Victor.
3. Ashbel P. Fitch.
4. Morris J. Hirsch.
5. Henry A. Cæsar.

31

6. V. Sidney Rothschild.
7. Edwin A. Richard.
8. Louis Auerbach.
9. Adolph Openhym.
10. Robert B. Hirsch.

1. John A. Dutton,
2. John A. Dutton, Guest.
3. Donald McLean.
4. Donald McLean, Guest.

32

5. Robert N. Kenyon.
6. Merritt E. Haviland.
7. Pratt A. Brown.
8. Edgar J. Lauer.

1. Emil Rinke.
2. E. V. Connell, Jr.
3. John W. Grace.
4. William P. Montague.

33

5. Frank Koch.
6. Charles E. Browne.
7. James R. Pringle.
8. F. B. Thurber.
9. George H. Rhodes.

1. William Strauss.
2. Edwin Hawley.
3. Ad. Lewisohn.
4. C. Godfrey Patterson.
5. Niefford Runyon.

34

6. Sinclair Tousey.
7. Lucien L. Bonheur.
8. Robert A. Murray.
9. Nathan Ottinger.
10. Daniel Lewis.

SEAT

1. Henry L. Swords.
2. Augustus H. Allen.
3. John Nicolson, Jr.
4. Henry Dalley.
5. Henry Dalley, Guest.

TABLE

35

SEAT

6. Ira M. Hedges.
7. George H. Bonsal.
8. Herman Aaron.
9. Charles C. Thompson.
10. Loren Wood.

1. James L. Wandling.
2. William Felsinger.
3. Peter A. Welsh.
4. Rufus H. Wood.

36

5. Henry C. Post.
6. Frank C. Loveland.
7. Dean Foster.
8. Irving M. Shaw.

1. Monroe B. Bryant.
2. James A. Smith.
3. William A. Bryant.
4. Charles H. Patrick.

37

5. William E. Clark.
6. James S. Barcus.
7. Charles Hedges.
8. Thomas L. Hicks.

1. Robert M. Gignoux.
2. Chas. Merriam.
3. Lloyd Baker.
4. Walter B. Merriam.

38

5. Henry C. Haskell.
6. Robert S. Sloan.
7. Samuel W. Bowne.
8. Sam'l W. Bowne, Guest

1. F. W. Hannahs.
2. John F. Weston.
3. John Heddon.
4. L. E. Adams.

39

5. J. C. Pearse.
6. George J. Seabury.
7. Henry C. Lovis.
8. Aaron Vanderbilt.

1. John T. Lockman.
2. William T. Helmuth, Jr.
3. John Q. Lockman.
4. Fred. I. Lockman.
5. David F. Wright.

40

6. E. W. Ashley.
7. Samuel Lee.
8. H. B. Ashmore.
9. R. Baker.
10. Pierre J. Smith.

SEAT

1. W. S. Hancock.
- 2 Barker Gummere, Jr.
3. Frank R. Crumbie.
4. LeRoy Frost.

TABLE

41

SEAT

5. Louis M. Robbins.
6. B. Y. Frost.
7. George B. Crumbie.
8. Isidore Lewi.

1. Thomas J. Byrne.
2. Cass Gilbert.
3. Isaac E. Dittmar.
4. Victor Claudio.

42

5. D. J. Carroll,
6. D. J. Carroll, Guest.
7. N. N. Moneypenny.
8. Charles Bimberg.
9. James Fagan.

1. Albert F. Hochstadter.
2. Harry G. Hochstadter.
3. Leonard A. Hochstadter.
4. Isaiah Josephi.
5. Joseph Jacobson.
6. Peter Zucker.

43

7. Peter Zucker, Guest.
8. I. R. Benjamin.
9. Charles Shongood.
10. John Stewart.
11. Arthur Lehman.
12. S. M. Fechheimer.

1. A. B. Norton.
2. C. W. Butler.
3. George W. Roberts.
4. A. R. McMichael.
5. Louis Marshall.

44

6. Louis Marshal, Guest.
7. J. Albert Engelhart.
8. Johnston L. DePeyster.
9. Colin Campbell.
10. Thornly Dickson.

1. Robert J. Collier.
2. Robert J. Collier, Guest.
3. Robert J. Collier, Guest.
4. Thomas E. Stewart.

45

5. Frederick C. Wagner.
6. George Taylor Stewart.
7. Charles H. MacDonald.
8. Samuel P. Urner.

1. David A. L. Esperance, Jr.
2. David A. L. Esperance, Jr., Guest.
3. A. Carmichel.
4. Austin C. Chase.

46

5. Wm. B. Chase.
6. J. L. Weinberg.
7. S. Schulman.
8. Fred E. Tasker.

1. Carl Fischer-Hansen.
2. Jefferson De Mont Thompson.
4. Frank A. Munsey.

47

5. W. J. Hilands.
6. Wilbur C. Brown.

60

